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City of Cambridge.

THE

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

AT THE

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT,

AND THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

MADE TO

THE CITY COUNCIL.

CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED BY ALLEN AND FARNHAM.
1863.

City of Cambridge.

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CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Common Council, January 14, 1863.

ORDERED, That fourteen hundred copies of the MAYOR'S ADDRESS, two hundred thereof to be separately bound, together with the ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, made to the last City Council, and the accompanying documents, and the other Reports heretofore included in the annual volume of City Documents, be printed, under the direction of the City Clerk, for general distribution.

Adopted, and sent up for concurrence.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, January 14, 1863.

Concurred.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC LIBRARY

ADDRESS

OF

HON. GEO. C. RICHARDSON,

MAYOR.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

It is the right of every citizen to participate in public affairs, and the duty of each to perform his share of public service. In accordance with this fundamental principle, and in obedience to the will of the people, as expressed at the late municipal election, we appear here to-day to assume the responsibilities of our several positions by taking the oath of office required by the City Charter.

It is with great diffidence that I enter upon the duties of an office so honorable and responsible as that of Mayor of this City, especially when I consider the confidence expressed by the almost unanimous vote that has placed me in this unsolicited position. For which confidence I make my grateful acknowledgments, and pledge my faithful endeavors to meet the expectations of those by whom I have been thus honored.

Entering upon our official duties, it is fit and proper that we invoke God's blessing and guidance that we may wisely and faithfully discharge the trusts we have assumed, and secure His approbation as well as that of our fellow citizens.

The past year has been marked by great events; and civil war still prevails in our land. Yet our citizens have been, in a great measure, exempt from the dire calamities that have fallen upon many

of our countrymen; which exemption it becomes us gratefully to acknowledge in the presence of the Great Disposer of events.

The existence of the war in our country has opened in every city and town a new and extensive field for patriotic effort and of financial expenditure; and, for many years to come, the providing for our disabled soldiers and the families and relations dependent upon them, must present a constant occasion for pecuniary appropriations. The raising of funds to meet these claims upon the resources of the City is not, of course, to be regarded in the light of a burdensome taxation for charitable purposes, but as discharging an honorable indebtedness to the noble and self-sacrificing men who have left the comforts of home and the calls of business to maintain the cause of the country on the field of battle.

Our people have responded with commendable promptness and liberality to the calls of the Government for men and means. The sacrifice has been great, but freely offered for the cause dear to our hearts, — that of maintaining our national existence, and perpetuating the principles of freedom that underlie all of our institutions.

As the recruiting of soldiers and the furnishing of aid to their families have occupied so large a share of the attention of the City Government during the past year, it seems proper that it should be the first topic presented on this occasion.

Since the commencement of the war, more than 1,900 volunteers, including 75 guaranteed by Hon. A. A. Lawrence, on receiving from the City the bounties for the same, have been raised in Cambridge. The total amount paid for bounties is $173,965, and the expenses of recruiting $1,094.03.

Besides these sums, more than $30,000 have been raised by private subscription among our citizens, most of which has been applied in procuring life policies for the soldiers, for the future benefit of their families and others having claims upon them for support.

The number of families to whom aid has been rendered during the year is 976. The number now aided is 853. The amount distributed the last week in December was $2,017; being an average to each family of $2.36 per week. The aggregate amount of aid to families of volunteers during the year was $73,256.

Of this amount the City will be reimbursed by the State to the amount of $57,084.84.

In 1861 the sum of $24,145.35 was distributed to the families of soldiers, of which amount the sum of $13,000 has been allowed by the State.

Notwithstanding the liberal aid extended by the City, there are many cases of want and suffering, occasioned mainly by the neglect of the Government in the payment of soldiers. The success of the Government in the prosecution of the war, no less than considerations of justice to the brave men who compose its armies, would seem to demand that those claims should be met with the least possible delay.

The labor devolving upon the Committee who have had charge of the disbursement to the soldiers' families has been exceedingly arduous to them and the City Clerk, who has acted as Clerk of the Committee; and they well deserve the thanks of the citizens for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed their important and responsible duties. The Report of the Committee, soon to be published, will present to you full and interesting details respecting this subject.

In addition to the foregoing State and City aid to the soldiers and those dependent upon them, almost the entire community, in their individual and associate efforts, have been engaged in furnishing supplies to the families of the volunteers, and more especially for the comfort of the soldiers in the field and in the hospitals, through the sanitary and other associations.

The matter of Finances presents for your consideration, Gentlemen of the City Council, a subject of primary importance, inasmuch as the successful working of the entire machinery of our municipal organization depends upon the resources that give it efficiency. I have referred to the expenditures for recruiting soldiers and aid to their families, as these constitute what may be considered the extraordinary expenses of the City. I now speak of the subject of expenditures in general.

The amount of appropriations made near the commencement of the year, was $259,341.64. Subsequently additional appropriations,

amounting to $190,000, were made "for volunteers and their families," and for bounties voted by the City Council.

The amount charged against these appropriations, up to December 1, 1862, was $435,157.39, leaving an unexpended balance of $14,184.25. Of the expenditures no less than $240,000 have been paid in aid of volunteers and their families. The amount paid on the City Debt was $24,900. Excluding what may properly be termed war expenditures, the aggregate of ordinary expenses has been $169,590.30, being $14,288.94 less than in the year 1861. The amount of receipts into the treasury, the past year, as appears by the Report of the Finance Committee, which will soon be printed and laid before the citizens, is $697,032.84; and the expenditures, including the payment of temporary loans in anticipation of taxes, were $675,307.31, leaving a balance of $21,725.53 in the hands of the Treasurer.

As the financial condition of the City has undergone material changes within the past year, I deem it proper, gentlemen, to present somewhat particularly, the liabilities and resources of the City:

The City Debt, December 1, 1861, was . .	$224,592.00
In addition to this, there have been issued, during the past year, bonds running ten years, . . .	20,000.00
Bonds running twenty years, ...	84,000.00
" " fifteen "	30,000.00
Borrowed of Bridge Fund, ...	20,000.00
" " Fund for Soldiers, ...	6,000.00
" " sundry Banks, ...	84,000.00
State Tax, ...	40,068.00
County Tax, ...	16,464.28
Estimated claims against the City, not audited, . .	13,597.28
Total debt, ...	$538,721.56
To meet this debt, the City holds the bonds of the Cambridge Water Works, secured by mortgage, with pledge of its stock as security, ...	50,000.00
Amount carried forward,	$50,000.00

Amount brought forward,	$50,000.00
Notes receivable,	4,779.56
Balance in the Treasury,	21,725.53
Uncollected taxes for 1862,	26,220.55
" " 1861,	5,001.55
Due from the town of Brighton, for proportion of expenses on Great Bridge,	2,403.30
Due from the Commonwealth to reimburse payments to volunteers and their families, 1861,	13,000.00
Due from the Commonwealth for disbursements in 1862, estimated,	57,084.84
Uncollected Drain Taxes,	1,241.25
Total assets,	$181,456.58
Remaining debt,	$357,264.98

In addition to the above the City holds, absolutely, the Bridge Fund, invested, according to the report of the Commissioners, in bonds, mortgages, notes of the City of Cambridge, &c., amounting to $114,278.12.

Of the permanent debt, $10,000 borrowed of the Boston Provident Institution for Savings, matures Feb. 10, 1863.

The amount of taxes, City, County, and State, for the past year, has been $226,507. Collected, deducting discounts and abate ments, $200,286.45. Balance uncollected, $26,220.55.

A law was enacted by the last Legislature, authorizing cities and towns to charge interest on taxes after becoming due. As the saving of interest and the preventing of costs would be a sufficient inducement for the prompt payment of taxes, I would suggest that the custom of making discounts be discontinued.

The amount paid for interest on permanent and temporary loans, the past year, was $14,480.23.

It is proper to state that the ordinary expenses have been somewhat diminished, as compared with those of the previous year, and

that the large increase of the City debt has been occasioned wholly by the extraordinary expenses growing out of the war.

The valuation of real and personal estate is as follows: — Real, $15,277,600; Personal, $6,249,500; Total, $21,527,100.

The real and personal property belonging to the City, according to the Report of the Committee appointed to examine and estimate the value of the same, is as follows: — Personal Property of the Almshouse, $9,363.65; Real and Personal Property of the City, consisting of the Almshouse, City Farm, Gravel Farm, City Hall and Fixtures, Land and City Stables, High School-house Lot, &c., $95,551; Property of the Fire Department, $32,998.

In addition to this, the City owns seventeen School-houses, the Public Grounds, Dana Library, &c.

While your attention is directed to this subject, I take the occasion to remark that the appointment of a Superintendent who, under the direction of the Mayor and Aldermen, should have charge of the public property, has, at various times, been suggested; and I commend the subject to your consideration.

The Bridge Fund amounted, on the 1st of December, 1862, to $114,278.12. Of this there is invested, in City of Cambridge notes, $20,000, and the balance in other securities.

There is, as you are aware, an ordinance requiring the investment of this Fund in notes or scrip of the City of Cambridge; and I would respectfully recommend that the securities, constituting that portion of the Fund not thus invested, be converted, according to the spirit of this ordinance, as soon as practicable without unnecessary sacrifice. I would also direct your attention to other important matters recommended by the Commissioners in their Report.

Gentlemen, I cannot dismiss this subject without reminding you that in order to meet our current expenses, and the extraordinary demands growing out of the exigencies of the country, we have been obliged to create a debt, exclusive of all immediately available assets, of about $400,000, and it must be apparent that, if we continue the same liberal aid to soldiers and their families, with the payment of so large an additional amount of interest and the ordinary current

expenses, we must make continued additions to this heavy debt, or impose upon ourselves increased taxation. I believe it will be for the interest of the City to introduce a system that shall gradually diminish, and, at no distant day, remove our indebtedness.

The Report of the School Committee, soon to be printed, will present to you and the citizens generally the true condition of the Public Schools. No expenditures for general purposes, since the adoption of the liberal policy inaugurated by the City Council and sanctioned by the citizens, of generously sustaining our Common Schools, have contributed more to place Cambridge in the high position it occupies, than those incurred from time to time for educational purposes. Upon the School Committee devolves the entire responsibility of the educational system of the City. I have always entertained the opinion that the duties and responsibilities of this important Committee could hardly be overestimated, or their services too highly appreciated by our citizens. The statement that upon them devolve the employment of over 90 teachers, and the supervision of 46 schools, containing 4,700 pupils, will indicate a portion of their labors. For the gratifying condition of our public schools we are no less indebted to our excellent and faithful teachers, many of whom have long held their responsible positions, and are esteemed members of our community.

It is requisite that our system of Public School Education should maintain an elevated standard in order to accord with the reputation which our distinguished University has given to the City. It is true that the College has no other than a local relation to our municipal organization; but that is of no small advantage to our people, bringing, as it does, the facilities for a university education to our very doors, and inducing many families of the highest respectability, to take up their residences in our City. On the other hand, the College is, in no small degree, indebted to our citizens for patronage, as is shown by the fact that, of the number of Students in the different departments in 1860, no less than sixty-seven were from Cambridge, and in 1861, sixty-six. These mutual interests of the City and the University will continue to increase, and mutual appreciation will continue to strengthen.

The expenditures for Public Schools during the past year, have been as follows:

For Instruction, including the income of the Hopkins' Fund,	$39,123.55
School Committee,	1,050.00
Repairs and Care of School-houses,	7,613.88
Fuel,	2,451.62
Total,	$50,239.05

As a means, additional to the Public Schools, for diffusing knowledge among our people, it is proper to allude to the Dana Library and the Dowse Institute, which are successfully fulfilling the intentions of the honored founders, and dispensing their benefits to our community.

According to the Report of the Overseers of the Poor, the aggregate of the monthly expenditures of their department for the past year was $13,188.94; being $3,677.94 more than that of the previous year, owing to expenses incident to the collection of the house offal of the City. These expenses were incurred in the purchase of horses, wagons, harnesses, and hogs.

The receipts from all sources, paid by the Warden into the City Treasury, were $4,643.23. In the way of improvements, a small building has been fitted up in the garden and made comfortable for persons infected with contagious diseases. The number of inmates during the year ending September 30, 1862, was 182, and the number at that date, 88. The condition of the inmates as to health has been good; — much attention has been paid to their moral and religious instruction, and the general management of the establishment has been entirely satisfactory to those competent to judge, — both the Warden and Matron appearing to be well adapted for the positions they occupy.

The matter of Roads, Bridges, Reservoirs, and Drains, is one of much importance, and for the details respecting them, I would refer you, gentlemen, to the Report of the Superintendent of the Department. The expenditures have been, —

For Roads and Side-walks, ...	$21.216.00
Bridges, exclusive of West Boston and Canal Bridges,	7,867.78
Paving, ...	782.77
Drains, ...	953.95
Total, ...	$30,820.50

The expense of lighting the streets was $7,200.33.

The expenditures in the Department of Bridges have been unusually large the past year, in consequence of rebuilding the Great Bridge between Brighton and Cambridge, the cost of which, for construction and dredging, was $10,050.27. The expense of dredging was equally divided between the two towns, and the expense of rebuilding was apportioned according to the respective valuation of Cambridge and Brighton, the proportion of Cambridge being $7,809.84, and that of Brighton $2,241.03. The middle of the river is now the dividing line, and Cambridge has no concern, except with its own half of the bridge and draw. There is due from Brighton, for its share of the care and repairs of the bridge, $167.27.

The appropriation for the West Boston and Canal Bridges was $6,000, and the amount expended, for all purposes, was $2,864.43. A larger expenditure will be required on the West Boston Bridge for the coming year, for drainage (on account of the building of wharves on the west side) and for repaving a portion of the bridge and the entire side-walks.

The width of this bridge is fifty feet, the space of seven feet is occupied by each of the sidewalks, and the travelled way on each side of the railroad track is but eleven feet — which, experience has shown, is a very narrow roadway for so important a thoroughfare. If, therefore, the roadway could be widened by extending the side-walks outside the bridge, supporting them by proper timbers, it would be a great public improvement. The avenue upon the Cambridge side is seventy feet in width, and, should the proposed change be made, the width of the bridge, including the side-walks, will be about the same as that of the avenue. The expediency of making the

alteration suggested, in case it can be done, in connection with the railroad, at a moderate expense, is well worthy of your consideration.

In connection with the subject of streets I would recommend to you the passage of an ordinance requiring all persons intending to build within a certain distance of the street line, to give notice a certain length of time before doing any act for carrying their intention into execution, in order to prevent any encroachments, and thereby save trouble and expense to the City and the persons concerned.

I would also recommend the passage of an ordinance to provide for collecting and carrying away the ashes, dry dirt, and rubbish; no provision having yet been made for this purpose.

The subject of Horse Railroad facilities has attracted for some time past considerable attention from our citizens. In the year 1853, the Legislature chartered what is familiarly known as the Cambridge Railroad Company, with power to construct, maintain, and use a railway or railways, with convenient single or double tracks, from such point or points of the City of Cambridge, upon and over the streets or highways therein, as should be from time to time fixed and determined by vote of the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City of Cambridge. Among other things in said Charter, it is provided in section seven as follows: "The cities of Boston and Cambridge may, at any time during the continuance of the charter of said corporation, and after the expiration of ten years from the opening of any part of said roads for use, purchase of said corporation all the franchise, property, rights, and furniture of said corporation, by paying them therefor such a sum as will reimburse to each person who may then be a stockholder therein, the par value of his stock, together with a net profit of ten per cent. per annum, from the time of transfer of said stock to him on the books of the corporation, deducting the dividends received by the said stockholder thereon." And in section twelve of said act, it is provided that the existence of said corporation shall be limited to the period of fifty years from the passage of the act of incorporation.

In the year 1854, the Legislature passed an act entitled "An Act in addition to An Act to incorporate the Cambridge Railroad Com-

pany." And in section first of said act it is provided as follows, namely: "That at any time after the expiration of one year from the opening for use of the tracks of said railroad, in any street in which the same may be located, as provided by its charter, the Mayor and Aldermen of the cities of Boston and Cambridge, respectively, may, by vote of the major part thereof, determine as to so much of said track as is located within the limits of their respective cities, that the same or any part thereof be discontinued, and thereupon the location shall be deemed to be revoked, and the tracks of said railroad shall forthwith be taken up and removed, in conformity with such vote or order of said Mayor and Aldermen, *provided*, that such taking up and removal shall be at the expense of said railroad company." And among other provisions in said act, in section four, it is provided as follows, namely: "Either of the cities of Boston and Cambridge, if it so elect, may purchase, on the same terms and conditions as are mentioned in the seventh section of the act to which this is in addition, that part of the corporate property of this company which relates to or lies within its own limits, paying therefor a proportional sum, to be ascertained by Commissioners to be appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court."

In 1855, the Legislature passed an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Union Railway Company." The second and third sections of said act are as follows, namely:

"SECT. 2. Said company are hereby authorized to contract with the Cambridge Railroad Company, or any railroad that may enter upon or connect with said Cambridge Railroad, to do and perform all the transportation of persons and freight upon and over such railroads, upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties."

"SECT. 3. The Mayor and Aldermen of the cities of Cambridge and Boston, respectively, shall have power, at all times, to make all such regulations as to the rate of speed and manner of running the trains, as the public convenience and safety may require."

I have made the foregoing extracts, from the several acts of the Legislature, for the purpose of showing the rights and powers of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Cambridge over said corporations for the protection of the rights of the public.

The citizens of Cambridge having, for the time being, parted with important privileges in granting the use of their streets to the Horse Railroad Company, for the purpose of securing greater facilities for travel, principally between this city and Boston, reasonably desire to have these facilities compare favorably in every respect with those enjoyed by any other community where the same sacrifice has been made for securing them. It is an established fact that, other things being equal, the prosperity of a city or town, in its material interests, will be in proportion to the extent and the cheapness of its facilities for intercourse with other communities. In view of this important principle, it is manifestly the duty of the city authorities to direct their most watchful attention to this matter, which so vitally concerns the interests of our citizens.

Do the citizens of Cambridge enjoy as ample facilities of this description, and for as reasonable compensation, as they can justly claim? Upon a careful examination of the whole subject, I am satisfied that, though this road will compare favorably with other similar roads in its management, we are obliged to pay, for the same services, higher rates of fare than the people of other towns adjoining to Boston, according to distance and population.

It may be assumed, no doubt, that it was the intention of the Legislature, in granting chartered rights to corporations of this character, that they should be remunerative to those engaged in them; but the primary and principal object I apprehend is the convenience and benefits they confer on the citizens in the community where they are established. I trust that there may be such harmonious action between these corporations and the City government as will be mutually beneficial to the companies and the citizens of Cambridge.

With the view of securing increased railroad facilities, a number of our most respectable citizens have caused to be served upon the City of Cambridge legal notice of their intention to petition the next Legislature for the location of a road under the name of the Broadway and Mount Auburn Railroad Company, to be located as set forth in their published petition. It will be the duty of the City Government to give to the whole subject, in all its bearings, that consideration which its importance demands.

In reference to the Gas and Water Companies, so far as I am aware, they are performing in a satisfactory manner their prescribed services; and, although they are in some respects independent corporations, yet, occupying as they do the streets of our City, it is proper that the City Council should exercise over them a reasonable supervision as to the manner in which they use the streets and accomplish the objects for which they were incorporated.

According to the Report of the Chief Engineer, the Fire Department has been conducted with the usual efficiency and success. The losses during the year have been $23,475, and the insurance on the same, $10,175. The expenditures for maintaining the Department have been $14,474.24. Within the year the experiment of bringing into use a Steam Fire Engine has been made, and has proved entirely successful. The cost of this engine, with its appurtenances, was $5,221.48, and about half of this amount has been paid; which accounts for the increased expenditures of the Department the past year. The engine, of which this takes the place, was worked by a company of forty men, while the entire force required by the steam engine is but fourteen men. In view of the success of this experiment, the Chief Engineer recommends the purchase of another steam fire engine.

The whole number of men in the Department is 203, the average membership being much less than usual, in consequence of the numerous enlistments of soldiers. For full and interesting details of the condition and operations of the Fire Department you are referred to the report of the Chief Engineer.

From the Report of the Commissioners of the Cambridge Cemetery, you will learn the particulars respecting its management and the improvements that have been made. The amount expended for care and improvements was $1,857,08, and the amount received from sale of lots and incidental sources was $1,963.25, leaving an unexpended balance of $106.17.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the condition of the burying-ground in Ward Two, near the Methodist Church, which evidently requires additional care and protection.

The Police Department is a most important branch of our City

organization, inasmuch as its officers are the guardians of our lives and property, and the preservers of peace and order by night and by day; and I am happy to say that, so far as I am informed, the present members of the police force possess the esteem and confidence of our citizens. The City has made, and doubtless will continue to make, liberal appropriations for maintaining the service, and it has a right to expect a faithful, energetic, and intelligent performance of all the duties pertaining to the same. The expenditures for the past year were $13,944.70. The earnings of the police in service of warrants were about $1,500, and in witness fees, $300. The City is divided into three districts or departments, each of which is under the charge of a principal constable, one of whom is Chief of Police. The number of arrests during the year has been 1,098, being a decrease of about 15 per cent. from the previous year. The number provided with food and lodging was 631, being a decrease of 65 per cent. For various suggestions and recommendations respecting this department, your attention is respectfully directed to the Report of the Chief of Police.

In consequence of various amendments to the City Charter, the passage of new ordinances, and the revision of the Statutes of the Commonwealth, since the publication of the City Ordinances, my predecessor in office recommended another revision and publication of these documents, together with such general and special laws as more immediately concern the City. Believing the measure to be needful and desirable, I respectfully renew the recommendation.

I have thus presented a brief review of the transactions of the City Government during the past year, that we may the better understand the position of our Municipal affairs, and be the better prepared to enter upon the duties of the year which is before us. I must bespeak your indulgence for any deficiencies and consequent failures of well-meant endeavors in the performance of my official duties. Our success must depend much upon harmony of action between your boards, and mutual coöperation in our several departments. I doubt not that courtesy and kindness will mark our intercourse, and that our faithful exertions will render our efforts successful.

It falls to our lot to assume the administration of affairs at a time

of peculiar trial and solicitude, when our City, our State, and our Nation are laboring under the burdens, and suffering the calamities of a war, the end and issues of which are yet beyond the reach of human vision.

We need enlightenment and sustaining strength from Him who sees the end from the beginning, and who directs the affairs of mankind.

GEO. C. RICHARDSON.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THE Joint Standing Committee on Finance, in accordance with the provisions of the "Ordinance establishing a System of Accountability in the Expenditures of the City," respectfully submit to the City Council their

REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1862.

They have caused to be prepared, and herewith submit to be laid before the City Council, a schedule of the expenditures for the past financial year, "giving in detail the amount of appropriation and expenditure of each department." By a sub-committee, whose Report is hereto annexed, they have examined and audited the accounts of the City Treasurer, and have compared the accounts with the vouchers therefor, and have examined the notes and securities in his hands belonging to the City. They have also, by a like sub-committee, prepared a schedule of the real and personal property belonging to the City, and the value thereof, and they have also prepared a statement of the amount of the City Debt, all of which are hereto annexed and made part of this Report.

The aggregate amount of the appropriations made near the commencement of the year, was $259,341.64. This was increased during the year by an addition of $190,000, all of which was added to the appropriation for "Volunteers and their Families," for the purpose of meeting the payments of aid to the families of volunteers, and the bounties voted by the City Council to be paid to volunteers

in the service of the United States, under the calls made upon Cambridge, for military service during the year.

The aggregate expenditures made and charged against these appropriations, on the Auditor's books, although some small part of the bills had not been presented to and paid by the Treasurer before December 1st, were $435,157.39, leaving a balance of appropriations unexpended on that day of $14,184.25.

Of the expenditures no less than $240,667.09 has been paid in dispensing aid to volunteers' families, and in bounties to volunteers for three years' or nine months' service, under the calls of the President of the United States, or to fill up the quota of this City under his order for a draft from the enrolled militia, and including a little over $1,000 expenses in enlisting nearly eleven hundred men. The details of this expenditure are given in the Auditor's statement, and the reports of the appropriate committees. The amount paid on the City Debt has been $24,900, or $100 less than last year.

Excluding this unusual expenditure for volunteers and their families, growing entirely out of the existing unhappy war, it will be seen by comparison that the expenditures for the ordinary purposes of the City have been, including the City Debt paid, $194,490.30 ; — or, excluding $24,900 of City Debt, $169,590.30. This is $14,288.94 less than the same expenditures were for the year 1861, when the payments, including $25,000 of City Debt paid, and excluding $25,038.79 paid volunteers and their families, were $208,879.24 ; — or, excluding both the debt paid and the sums paid volunteers' families, &c., $183,879.24.

The receipts into the Treasury and the disbursements therefrom have been, as appears by the Treasurer's Report, —

Receipts, including temporary loans in anticipation of the taxes, and temporary loans in anticipation of repayment by the State for aid furnished families of Volunteers, and of some temporary and permanent loans to meet increase of appropriation for volunteers and their families, ...	$697,032.84
Expenditures, including payment of temporary loan in anticipation of taxes, &c., ...	675,307.31
Balance on hand, December 1st, . . .	$21,725.53

The City Debt, December 1, 1861, as per the Report of the Committee on Finance at that time, was .		$224,592.00
There have been paid the past year:		
Lowell Institution for Savings, . .	$12,900.00	
E. N. Holbrook, ...	3,000.00	
" "	2,000.00	
Lynn Institution for Savings, . .	3,000.00	
" " . . .	2,000.00	
John Sargent, ...	2,000.00	
		24,900.00
Leaving a balance, ...		$199,692.00
To pay the above, in part, there were issued, under the order of the City Council of July 9th, last, bonds of the City, payable in ten years, and bearing interest at 5 per cent., with coupons for interest attached,		20,000.00
Leaving the debt, exclusive of additions to increase appropriation for volunteers and their families, &c.,		$219,692.00

The City Debt, exclusive of all creation of new debt to meet the expenditures for volunteers and their families, has thus been reduced the past year, $4,900.

But to meet the increase of the appropriation for volunteers and their families, made by the City Council at different times, after the annual appropriations were made, it has been very largely increased, by permanent and temporary loans. This increase has been made by bonds of the City issued under orders of the City Council, and by permanent loans of the Commissioners of the Bridge Fund and others, and by temporary loans, by notes discounted at banks, and amounts in all to $244,000.

Of this amount there has been created in bonds of the City, all bearing five per cent. interest, with coupons of interest attached, as follows, namely:

Under order of the City Council of July 30th, last, bonds of the City, dated August 1st, last, payable in twenty years	$30,000.00
Amount carried forward,	$30,000.00

Amount brought forward,	$30,000.00
Under order of the City Council of September 5th, last, bonds of the City, dated September 10th, last, and payable in fifteen years,	30,000.00
payable in twenty years,	40,000.00
Under order of the City Council of November 19th, last, bonds of the City, dated November 20th, and payable in twenty years,	14,000.00
Making, in all, bonds of the City issued for this purpose,	$114,000.00
For the same purpose there have been borrowed of the Commissioners of the Bridge Fund, under order of the City Council of July 30th, last, on note of the City on ten years from August 1st, last, and bearing interest, agreeably to the Ordinance relating to the Bridge Fund, at six per cent.,	20,000.00
Also, of the Trustees of the Fund for Cambridge soldiers, under Resolve of City Council of October 8th, last, and orders of October 15th and November 19th, on note of City on one year, at six per cent., being rate of interest directed by City Council,	6,000.00
Also, on temporary loans on notes of the City, discounted at the Banks, generally at four per cent. interest, and under orders of City Council of September 5th and November 21st, last,	50,000.00
Also, on temporary loans from time to time, under the order of the City Council of January 8th or April 23d, on notes of City discounted at banks, generally at four per cent. interest,	34,000.00
Total,	$224,000.00

The amount of the City debt was thus, December 1, 1862 :

Amount December 1, 1861,	$224,592.00
Paid this year as stated,	24,900.00
Balance,	$199,692.00
Added this year by permanent or funded debt as before stated :	
To meet payment of debt falling due this year — bonds,	20,000.00
Amount carried forward,	$20,000.00

Amount brought forward,		$20,000.00
For purposes above stated — bonds,		114,000.00
Note to Bridge Fund,		20,000.00
Note to Trustees of Soldier's Fund,		6,000.00
Temporary loans, as above stated,		84,000.00
Total,		$443,692.00
Making the debt, permanent and temporary, December 1, 1862,		$443,692.00
To meet this, the City has a bond of Cambridge Water Works, with pledge of stock,	$50,000.00	
Note of N. Prentiss,	1,000.00	
" Amory Houghton,	877.06	
" Asa Murdock,	1,935.00	
" " "	967.50	
		54,779.56
		$388,912.44
Leaving, after deducting these assets, a balance of indebtedness, December 1, 1862,		$388,912.44
To this should be added the State tax for 1862, not due till the financial year closed, and since paid,		40,068.00
Also, the County tax for 1862,		16,464.28
Also, all claims against the City not presented and audited December 1st, and being mainly the bills of current expenses for the month of November, and not usually paid or audited till the next month, estimated,		13,597.28
Making the liabilities,		$459,042.00
To meet this last total, the City had —		
Balance in the Treasury,		$21,725.53
Uncollected taxes of 1862,		26,220.55
" " of previous years,		5,001.55
Due from town of Brighton for their proportion of expenses of Great Bridge, repairs and rebuilding,		2,408.30
From the Commonwealth for reimbursements of payments to families of volunteers in 1861 (since allowed in State tax paid),		13,000.00
Amount carried forward,		$68,355.93

Amount brought forward,		$68,355.93
From Commonwealth same disbursements in 1862, to be made up January 5th, estimated,		57,084.84
Uncollected Drain taxes,		1,241.25
Total,		$126,682.02
Liabilities brought forward,	$459,042.00	
Deduct assets,	126,682.02	
	$332,359.98	

The liabilities of the City of all descriptions, excluding any bills or claims, not then audited or allowed, and supposed to be small, were thus, December 1st, over and above its assets, ... $332,359.98

In addition to the assets above named, the City holds the Bridge Fund, belonging to it absolutely, and invested, as will appear by the Report of the Commissioners, in bonds, mortgages, notes of the City, &c., and which amounts, as stated by the Commissioners, to $114.278.12

It will be seen that the increase of the City Debt has been exclusively caused by extraordinary expenses, growing out of the war, and that, exclusive of these expenses, both the debt and annual expenditures of the City have been reduced.

Of this increase of debt a considerable amount has been in anticipation of reimbursements by the Commonwealth, under the statutes, to the City, of payments to the families of, and those dependent upon, volunteers. The amount due from the Commonwealth is stated above.

The taxes assessed for 1862 were —

For City purposes,	$169,968.72
For County purposes,	16,464.28
For State purposes,	40,068.00
Poll taxes assessed subsequent to general tax,	6.00
Making a total tax assessed,	$226,507.00

Amount brought forward,		$226,507.00
Of the above tax, the amount collected is,	$190,077.70	
Discounted,	7,670.75	
Abated,	2,538.00	
		200,286.45
Balance uncollected,		$26,220.55
Of the tax of 1861, there remained uncollected, December 1, 1861,		$31,191.78
Of that amount there have been		
Collected,	$25,316.51	
Discounted,	2.72	
Abated,	893.41	
		26,212.64
Balance uncollected,		$4,979.14
Of the tax of 1860, there were uncollected, December 1, 1861,		$1,865.12
Poll taxes assessed subsequently to general tax,		270.00
		$2,135.12
Collected this year,	$550.22	
Abated,	1,562.50	
		2,112.72
Balance uncollected		$22.40
Of the tax of 1859, there were uncollected, December 1, 1861,		$15.89

This has been collected.

The same is true of the small balance of $9.57 of the tax of 1858.

No taxes of any previous years have been collected, nor has any thing been received on the claim against Mr. Webber, referred to in the report of last year.

It is gratifying to the Committee to state that some unknown person, who says he was omitted to be taxed, has sent to the Treasurer $125, the amount which he thinks he should have been taxed.

There have been no drain taxes committed to the Treasurer in 1862.

The amount of drain taxes for previous years remaining uncollected December 1, 1861, ...	$1,890.97
There has been collected on these drain taxes of previous years, the amount of	649.72
Leaving uncollected, ...	$1,241.25

Nothing has been collected on grading taxes, and, for reasons stated by the Committee of last year, the Committee consider the amount stated as unpaid last year of no value.

The valuation of estates, as appears by the Assessors' books for the year 1862, is as follows:

District.	Wards.	Polls.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.
I.	1 & 5,	1,367	$5,917,300	$2,840,800	$8,758,100
II.	2 & 4,	2,710	6,489,700	2,400,600	8,890,300
III.	3,	1,538	2,870,600	1,008,100	3,878,700
Total,		5,615	$15,277,600	$6,249,500	$21,527,100

The rate of assessment the past year has been $10 on a thousand dollars, subject to the discount of 4 per cent. allowed on all taxes paid on or before October 10th.

Under the recent statute, provision has been made for adding interest on all taxes not then paid, which is enforced.

The Committee submit the following abstract of the receipts and expenditures, as taken from the Treasurer's Report, referred to the Committee, and reported back herewith for publication, and the statement of the Auditor, reported also herewith.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, December 1, 1861, . . .	$2,038.06
Temporary Loans, ...	214,400.00
Permanent loans and temporary loans extending beyond the year, ...	244,000.00
Amount carried forward,	$460,438.06

Amount brought forward,	$460,438.06
Taxes for 1862,	190,077.70
" for previous years,	25,892.19
Assessments for drains,	649.72
Weighing fees,	381.71
Cambridge Water Works, interest,	3,000.00
Almshouse,	4,643.23
Cemetery,	1,963.25
Judge of Police Court,	2,071.37
Licenses,	538.60
Rent of City Hall,	162.00
Bridge Fund, for repairs of Bridges,	2,864.43
Dana Library, Fines, &c.,	130.25
Rent of City Farm,	125.00
Balance of money drawn to defray expenses of Committee to visit soldiers in the army ($500 drawn), unexpended and returned,	392.21
Accrued interest on City Bonds sold,	535.88
Premium on the same,	980.00
Unknown person, tax omitted,	125.00
Trustees Hopkins Fund,	450.82
Interest on taxes, 1862,	16.99
State School Fund,	1,055.80
Sundry persons, interest,	438.30
Miscellaneous sources,	100.33
Total Receipts,	$697,032.84

EXPENDITURES.

For City purposes, including all payments to volunteers and their families ($240,667.09),	$392,168.16
City Debt,	24,900.00
Interest and Bank discounts,	14,489.23
Interest on Water Loan,	3,000.00
Dowse Institute,	600.00
Amount paid, per Auditor,	$435,157.39
Amount carried forward,	$435,157.29

Amount brought forward,		$435,157.39
Add State Tax, 1861, ...	$6,678.00	
" County " "	19,400.07	
Temporary Loans, ...	214,400.00	
		240,478.07
		$675,635.46
Add bills and interest allowed by Auditor last year, and included in his account, but not paid by Treasurer till this year, .		1,382.03
		$677,017.49
Deduct bills and payments allowed by Auditor this year and included in his account, including $1,000 permanent debt, since paid, but not paid by Treasurer before December 1, 1862, . . .		1,710.18
		$675,307.31
Add balance in Treasury, December 1, 1862, ...		21,725.53
		$697,032.84

We have the receipts balanced by agreement of the Auditor's and Treasurer's accounts.

In conclusion, it is a gratification to the Committee to be able to report, in this year of expenditure for unusual and extraordinary purposes, that the usual City expenses have been reduced, and that the additional expenses, large as they are, have been wholly caused by the condition of the country, and in execution of the desire of our citizens to meet its demands cheerfully and promptly.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
K. S. CHAFFEE,
ISAAC C. HOLMES,
J. H. TYLER,
JOHN S. BATES,
EBEN M. DUNBAR,

Committee on Finance.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Board of Aldermen, December 31, 1862.

Report, with the accompanying documents, accepted and ordered to be printed; sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, December 31, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

REPORT

CONCERNING

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER.

In Committee on Finance, December 27, 1862.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee on Finance to examine the accounts of the City Treasurer for the financial year commencing the first day of December, 1861, and ending on the last day of November, 1862, and to examine the notes and securities in the hands of the Treasurer, have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following

REPORT:

Your Committee find that the accounts of the Treasurer have been correctly kept, and he has satisfactory vouchers for all payments made by him according to the schedule herewith submitted.

They also submit a schedule of notes and accounts due the City, together with a copy of the Treasurer's account, which shows a balance in his hands of $21,725.53.

All which is submitted.

K. S. CHAFFEE,
E. M. DUNBAR,
J. H. TYLER,
} *Sub-Committee on Finance.*

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

FOR

THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1862.

For Instruction of Public Schools.

Salaries of Teachers in all the Public Schools, except the salary of the Principal of the High School for one quarter, paid from the "Hopkins Fund,"		$38,623.55	
School Committee,		1,050.00	
			$39,673.55
Appropriation,	$38,000.00		
Additional do.,	1,800.00		
		$39,800.00	
Amount of Expenses,		39,673.55	
Balance unexpended,		$126.45	

HOPKINS FUND.

Principal of the High School, one quarter,		$450.00	
Classical books,		50.00	
			$500.00
Balance of former account,	$275.29		
Amount received of Trustees,	450.82		
		$726.11	
Amount of Expenses,		500.00	
Balance unexpended,		$226.11	

For Care and Repair of School-houses.

Rent of Waite's Hall for School-room,		$200.00
School furniture,		63.24
Care of houses, fires, &c.,		1,523.16
Sweeping and cleaning,		187.84
Repairs,		2,039.30
Carpenter's work (Amory School-house),		1,795.47
Carpenter's work (Dana " "),		900.29
Plans and specifications (Dana School-house),		20.00
Books and stationery,		454.36
Philosophical apparatus and repairs,		9.41
Printing and advertising,		118.82
Binding books,		4.76
Postage stamps,		5.80
Coal, wood, and bark,		2,250.74
Charcoal,		200.88
Mats, brushes, hardware, &c.,		156.94
Clocks and repairs,		13.37
Water rates,		110.00
Ringing bell,		6.00
Truckage,		5.12
		$10,065.50
Appropriation,	$9,000.00	
Additional do.,	1,100.00	
	$10,100.00	
Amount of Expenses,	10,065.50	
Balance unexpended,	$34.50	

For Almshouse.

Warden, salary,	$500.00
Chaplain, "	50.00
Physician, "	75.00
Clerk of overseers, salary,	50.00
Amount carried forward,	$675,00

Amount brought forward,	$675.00
Provisions, groceries, and supplies for the house,	3,268.80
Dry goods and clothing,	388.84
Boots, shoes, and brogans,	256.88
Labor on farm, marketing, &c.,	1,440.76
Labor of domestic,	76.50
Fuel at almshouse,	307.53
Fuel delivered to poor out of the house,	662.57
Goods " " " "	354.58
State Lunatic Hospital, board of patients,	701.97
City of Boston, " " "	170.34
City of Worcester, support of paupers,	136.00
City of Charlestown, " " "	82.25
Town of Dedham, " " "	16.84
N. H. Tilden, board of S. B. Blake,	25.00
State Reform School, support of prisoners,	142.42
Nautical Reform School, " " "	190.55
Removing paupers,	22.80
Travelling expenses,	25.15
Cooking range,	136.00
Steam pipe and apparatus,	36.32
Force-pump,	12.00
Repairing copper pump, boiler, &c.,	34.34
Repairing wagons,	21.29
Harnesses and repairs,	119.40
Stoves, tin ware, &c.,	59.73
Lumber, lime, and hair,	903.83
Bricks,	45.95
Hardware, &c.,	287.85
Carpenter's work,	51.34
Furniture,	20.00
Crockery ware,	17.50
Books,	6.25
Printing,	5.00
Medicine,	49.67
Coffins and funeral expenses,	61.25
Grain and meal,	831.17
Wagons,	440.00
Amount carried forward,	$12,083.67

Amount brought forward,		$12,083.67	
Horses,		420.00	
Cows,		94.00	
Hogs,		942.56	
Food for hogs,		40.62	
Straw,		27.95	
Manure,		144.50	
Horse-shoeing and ironwork,		184.73	
Agricultural tools, seeds, &c.,		58.38	
Hand-cart,		22.00	
			$14,018.41
Appropriation,	$10,000.00		
Additional do.,	4,050.00		
		$14,050.00	
Amount of Expenses,		14,018.41	
Balance unexpended,		$31.59	

For Labor at Stone Ledge.

Driving teams and labor,		$235.08	
Powder and fuse,		49.87	
			$284.95
Appropriation,	$500.00		
Amount of Expenses,	$284.95		
Transferred,	200.00		
		484.95	
Balance unexpended,		$15.05	

For Police and Watch.

Chief of Police, salary,	$800.00	
Services of Police officers, including substitutes and special police,	12,451.50	
Conveyance of prisoners,	306.00	
Supplies for prisoners and lodgers,	67.01	
Gas for watch-houses,	100.75	
Repairing gas-fixtures,	3.54	
Amount carried forward,	$13,728.80	

Amount brought forward,	$13,728.80	
Fuel,	51.22	
Mattresses, blankets, &c.,	14.25	
Rent of room for station,	10.00	
Repairing watch-houses,	41.27	
Hand-cuffs and leg-irons,	31.50	
Ambrotypes of rogues,	3.79	
Shovels, brooms, &c.,	8.75	
Stationery, books, &c.,	13.92	
Printing,	3.75	
Use of horses and carriages,	11.75	
Lantern,	1.07	
Cleaning stations,	5.00	
Cleaning clock,	1.50	
Burying dead animals,	7.13	
Medical attendance at station,	1.00	
Water rates,	10.00	
		$13,944.70
Appropriation,	$14,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	13,944.70	
Balance unexpended,	$55.30	

For Fire Department.

ENGINEERS.

Chief Engineer, salary,	$300.00	
Assistant Engineers, "	396.67	
Clerk of Engineers, "	25.56	
		$722.23

ENGINE COMPANY NO. ONE.

Company's bill, services,	$1,164.52	
" " fines of members,	84.00	
" " fuel and lights,	12.50	
Repairs,	59.80	
Hauling engine,	5.00	
Keys,	1.50	
Truckage,	2.01	
		1,329.33
Amount carried forward,		$2,051.56

Amount brought forward,		$2,051.56

ENGINE COMPANY NO. TWO.

Company's bill, services,	$1,500.43	
" " fines of members,	124.50	
" " fuel and lights,	25.00	
Repairs,	111.49	
Flag,	17.00	
Oil, hardware, &c.,	7.70	
Keys,	1.20	
Truckage,	38	
		1,787.70

ENGINE COMPANY NO. THREE.

Company's bill, services,	$1,685.48	
" " fines of members,	152.50	
" " fuel and lights,	29.17	
Repairs,	224.38	
Oil, fluid, brooms, &c.,	36.93	
Engine bell,	7.83	
Hauling engine,	4.00	
Water rates,	10.00	
Cleaning cellar,	1.75	
Truckage,	13.59	
		2,165.63

STEAM FIRE ENGINE NO. THREE.

Land for enlargement of engine house,	$441.00	
Surveying land,	3.50	
Alteration of engine house,	506.98	
Hose and couplings,	723.50	
Flexible pipe,	10.50	
Furniture,	88.28	
Expenses of committees to Manchester,	29.55	
Hire of horse and buggy,	3.50	
Horses,	400.00	
Harnesses,	46.00	
Amounts carried forward,	$2,252.81	$6,004.89

Amounts brought forward,	$2,252.81	$6,004.89
Blankets, halters, &c.,	38.25	
Hay cutter, shovels, &c.,	8.50	
Wagon,	50.00	
Oil and cop waste,	8.50	
		2,358.06

ENGINE COMPANY NO. FOUR.

Company's bill, services,	$1,362.31	
" " fines of members,	88.00	
" " fuel and lights,	25.00	
Repairs,	97.74	
Oil, hardware, &c.,	13.31	
Keys,	80	
Truckage,	38	
		1,587.54

ENGINE COMPANY NO. FIVE.

Company's bill, services,	$767.37	
" " fines of members,	54.00	
" " fuel and lights,	12.50	
Repairs,	83.54	
Appropriation for incidental expenses,	50.00	
Oil, shovels, sponge, &c.,	10.06	
Hauling engine,	2.00	
Keys,	2.40	
Truckage,	2.25	
		984.12

ENGINE COMPANY NO. SIX.

Company's bill, services,	$1,322.33	
" " fines of members,	114.00	
" " fuel and lights,	37.50	
Repairs,	92.06	
Flag,	34.00	
Hauling engine,	14.00	
Oil, brooms, &c.,	15.54	
Amounts carried forward,	$1,629.43	$10,934.61

Amounts brought forward,	$1,629.43	$10,934.61
Water rates,	10.00	
Keys,	3.40	
Cleaning engine house,	1.50	
Truckage,	1.13	
		1,645.46

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. ONE.

Company's bill, services,	$915.06	
" " fines of members,	38.50	
" " fuel and lights,	15.00	
Repairs,	21.85	
Flag,	17.00	
Hauling carriage,	75.00	
Bell,	2.00	
		1,084.41

HUNNEMAN ENGINE COMPANY NO. SEVEN.

Company's bill, services,	$88.00	
Appropriation for incidental expenses,	100.00	
Relief Engine,	50.00	
		238.00

REFRESHMENTS.

Engine Company No. Four,	$9.90	
Somerville Engine Companies,	39.33	
Charlestown Engine Companies,	15.00	
Kinsley & Fuller,	24.75	
William Snell,	10.00	
Thomas J. Dale,	9.87	
T. Hastings & Co.,	5.90	
D. A. Gardner,	1.25	
		116.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Repairs,	$96.28	
Labor, packing hydrants,	30,12	
Amounts carried forward,	$126.40	$14,018.48

Amounts brought forward,		$126.40	$14,018.48
Salt hay for packing hydrants,		7.66	
Salt for do.,		2.84	
Boards for do.,		2.00	
Horse wagon for do.,		38.50	
Clearing snow from hydrants and reservoirs,		55.60	
Police services,		105.00	
Ringing bells,		60.50	
Hardware, oil, &c.,		21.51	
Rubber coats,		16.00	
Lettering hydrants,		4.00	
Printing,		6.00	
Keys,		.25	
Hauling engines,		6.00	
Truckage,		3.50	
			455.76
			$14,474.24
Appropriation,	$13,000.00		
Additional do.,	1,500.00		
		$14,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,		14,474.24	
Balance unexpended,		$25.76	

For Repairs of Streets and Sidewalks.

Superintendent of streets, salary,	$800.00
Amount paid for labor,	8,731.01
Labor with teams,	74.90
Gravel and carting,	6,038.45
Grading Broadway,	522.50
Grading Walden Street,	399.78
Raising dike, Mt. Auburn Street,	600.88
Building stone walls,	1,222.41
Surveys and plans,	243.56
Lumber,	126.82
Carpenter's work,	38.50
Mason work,	1.25
Horse-shoeing and ironwork,	272.50
Amount carried forward,	$19,072.56

Amount brought forward,		$19,072.56	
Stone,		63.93	
Edge stone,		82.26	
Teaming stone,		58.00	
Rent of land for storage of stone,		9.00	
Grain and meal,		836.87	
Hay and straw,		563.10	
Horses,		300.00	
Repairs of harnesses, &c.,		73.28	
Repairing water pipe,		2.30	
Oil, shovels, hardware, &c.,		91.30	
Stove,		7.75	
Coal for City stables,		6.00	
Coal cinders,		15.50	
Painting signs and weighing paving stones,		4.96	
Damage to signs by a runaway horse,		3.50	
Horse liniment,		1.50	
Meat for dog at stables,		4.50	
Water rates,		11.24	
Brush and duster,		2.05	
Washing bed clothes,		6.50	
			$21,216.10
Appropriation,	$20,000.00		
Additional do.,	1,225.00		
		$21,225.00	
Amount of Expenses,		21,216.10	
Balance unexpended,		$8.90	

For Reservoirs and Drains.

Salary of Superintendent,	$200.00
Surveys and plans for sewers,	379.00
Edge stones, culvert holes, &c.,	49.28
Cesspools, curbs, and covers,	76.88
Piles and driving,	112.75
Bricks,	57.60
Mason work,	32.00
Sheet lead, tools, &c.,	28.19
Repairing supply pipe,	5.75
Amount carried forward,	$941.45

Amount brought forward,		$941.45	
Leather,		3.10	
Work with engine,		8.00	
Fluid,		1.40	
			$953.95
Appropriation,	$1,500.00		
Additional do.,	25.00		
		$1,525.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$953.95		
Transferred,	550.00		
		1,503.95	
Balance unexpended,		$21.05	

For Care and Repairs of Bridges.

Care of draw, Prison Point Bridge,	$45.00	
Surveying for grade, Prison Point Bridge,	14.00	
Repairs, " " "	13.81	
Care of draw, Court Street, "	39.50	
Iron weights for draw, Court Street Bridge,	160.83	
Lumber, " " "	125.99	
Care of draws, River Street and Western Avenue,	615.00	
Labor on Western Avenue,	437.68	
Stone work,	15.00	
Ironwork,	55.64	
Carpenter's work,	360.87	
Lumber and carting,	30.46	
		$1,913.78

"CAMBRIDGE GREAT BRIDGE."

Care of draw,	$129.55	
Dredging channel,	806.25	
Repairs,	33.62	
Timber and piles,	4,378.31	
Lumber and carting,	63.76	
Stone and stone work,	118.85	
Laying stone wall,	111.80	
Amounts carried forward,	$5,642.14	$1,913.78

Amounts brought forward,		$5,642.14	$1,913,78
Ironwork, spikes, staples, &c.,		6.06	
Painting railing,		35.00	
Surveys, estimates, plans, and services,		251.80	
Advertising proposals,		6.75	
Care of lamps,		12.25	
			5,954.00
			$7,867.78

Appropriation,	$9,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$7,867.78	
Transferred,	1,000.00	
		8,867.78
Balance unexpended,		$132.22

For Care and Repairs of West Boston and Canal Bridges.

Care of draws,	$780.00	
Fluid, matches, and wicking,	585.76	
Lighting lamps,	220.00	
Fluid can and oil,	9.63	
Piles and girders for pier,	283.50	
Labor on pier,	364.87	
Lumber,	192.84	
Labor and materials for paving,	66.87	
Labor with team,	8.75	
Repairs,	148.35	
Repairs on house,	7.38	
Ironwork, spikes, nails, &c.,	132.07	
Painting lamp-posts and repairs of lanterns,	32.41	
Placing buoy stone,	20.00	
Water rates,	12.00	
		$2,864.43

Appropriation,	$6,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	2,864.43	
Balance unexpended,	$3,135.57	

For Lighting Streets.

Salary of Superintendent of lamps,			$200.00	
Gas for street lamps,			4,020.67	
Fluid, matches, wicking, &c.,			869.46	
Care of and lighting lamps,			1,755.29	
Gas burners and repairing lanterns,			177.07	
Glass for lanterns,			41.91	
Fitting lamp-posts,			133.63	
Tin cans, &c.,			2.30	
				$7,200.33
Appropriation,		$7,500.00		
Additional do.,		800.00		
			$8,300.00	
Amount of Expenses,			7,200.33	
Balance unexpended,			$1,099.67	

For Watering Streets.

District number One,		$446.37	
" " Two,		690.19	
" " Three,		540.94	
Printing,		22.50	
			$1,700.00
Appropriation,	$1,700.00		
Amount of Expenses,	1,700.00		

For Paving.

Labor and materials for paving,		$628.42	
Teaming gravel,		154.35	
			$782.77
Appropriation,	$1,000.00		
Amount of Expenses,	$782.77		
Transferred,	200.00		
		982.77	
Balance unexpended,		$17.23	

For Hydrants.

Setting and repairing hydrants,		$52.64	
Hydrant frames and bends,		39.72	
Use of horse and wagon,		7.50	
			$99.86
Appropriation,	$250.00		
Amount of Expenses,	99.86		
Balance unexpended,	$150.14		

For Incidental Expenses.

Counsel fees,	$738.78
Judgment, Murdock *v.* City,	1,020.64
Judgments, Rafferty *v.* "	805.47
Summoning witnesses and witness' fees,	49.15
Serving notices,	4.00
Assistant assessors, services,	148.00
Insurance of public buildings,	449.50
Abstract of records for assessors,	55.00
Perambulating town lines,	58.37
Extra clerk hire, committee on soldiers, 1861,	200.00
" " " " " " 1862,	300.00
Allowance, City Treasurer for extra aid,	75.00
Damages for defect in highway,	18.01
Surveys and plans,	90.70
Blank books and stationery,	156.97
Recording deeds, &c.,	4.50
Recording births, deaths, and marriages,	281.30
Undertakers, reporting deaths,	37.50
Printing and advertising,	938.17
Newspapers,	5.76
Postage stamps and boxes,	30.77
Posting notices,	4.50
Medical services at station,	1.50
Pay roll, Company C, 5th Reg't,	87.50
Officers, " " " " travel,	12.00
Amount carried forward,	$5,573.09

Amount brought forward,		$5,573.09
Somerville tax bill,		132.53
Belmont " "		76.00
Taxes refunded,		38.40
Furniture, Treasurer's office,		45.00
Furniture, ward rooms,		10.75
Repairs, ward rooms,		6.44
Rent of halls for ward meetings,		31.00
Fire and lights " "		12.00
Care of ward room,		3.00
Refreshments for ward officers,		47.25
Rent of hall for armory,		50.00
Supper for City Government,		100.00
Firing salute and ringing bells,		98.84
Gas,	City Hall,	260.70
Repairs,	" "	128.36
Coal,	" "	169.18
Cleaning windows,	" "	4.00
Water rates and ice,		11.00
Keys, mats, brooms, dusters, &c.,		7.95
Music,		65.00
Halliards, flags, and repairing do.,		123.56
Hoisting and lowering topmasts and flags,		16.00
Repairing flagstaff,		6.18
Rope and repairing bell,		4.22
Repairing hay-scales,		33.07
Testing platforms and weights,		6.62
Repairing gas fixtures,		1.00
Repairing fence round common,		33.03
Labor on commons,		54.50
Carting and storage of lumber,		19.25
Rent of land for pound,		20.00
Hire of horses and carriages,		11.25
Care of clocks,		45.00
Repairing pump,		2.25
Cleaning furnace,		1.38
Storing hearse,		26.00
Repairing "		23.33
Funeral expenses,		11.00
Truckage,		1.26
		$7,309.39

Appropriation, . . .	$9,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$7,309.39	
Transferred, . .	1,550.00	
	8,859.39	
Balance unexpended, . .	$640.61	

For Volunteers and their Families.

Amount paid in cash to soldiers' families,	$63.005.00	
Goods delivered and rents paid soldiers' families, ...	238.35	
Fuel delivered soldiers' families, .	1,080.38	
Medicine " " " . . .	312.81	
Funeral expenses, " " . .	223.04	
Expenses of recruiting, . . .	303.31	
Expenses of Committees to Washington, Fortress Monroe, and hospitals, . .	674.60*	
Printing and advertising, . . .	411.62	
Preparing rolls of volunteers, . . .	100.00	
Music, ...	489.60	
Carriage hire, ...	6.00	
Freight, ...	28.38	
Packing boxes, ...	2.00	
Blank books and stationery, . . .	27.00	
Bounties to volunteers for three years, .	59,800.00	
" " " " nine months,	111,965.00	
Additional bounties to volunteers, .	2,000.00	
		240,667.09
Appropriation, . $50,000.00		
Additional do. by creation of City Debt, . 190,000.00		
Additional do. by transfer, 2,000.00		
	$242,000.00	
Amount of Expenses, . .	240,667.09	
Balance unexpended, . .	$1,332.91	

* Of the above $392.21 was returned unexpended, as will be seen by Treasurer's Report, so that the actual expenditure of both Committees was $282.39 only.

For Payment of City Debt.

Lowell Institution for Savings,	$12,900.00	
Elisha N. Holbrook,	10,000.00	
John Sargent,	2,000.00	
		$24,900.00
Appropriation,	$24,900.00	
Amount of Expenses,	24,900.00	

For Interest and Bank Discounts.

Lowell Institution for Savings,	$3,039.50	
Bank of the Republic,	1,200.00	
Cambridge City Bonds,	1,100.00	
Robert Douglass,	461,52	
Cambridge Savings Bank,	575.00	
Cambridgeport Savings Bank,	575.00	
Boston Provident Institution for Savings,	500.00	
D.McFarland,	275.00	
E. N. Holbrook,	287.50	
J. H. Wilkins,	287.50	
J. Whitehouse,	57.50	
Lynn Institution for Savings,	256.35	
William Gay,	480.00	
John Sargent,	120.00	
Sundry banks, &c., on temporary loans,	5,274.36	
		$14,489.23
Appropriation,	$15,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	14,489.23	
Balance unexpended,	$510.77	

For Interest on Water Loan.

Interest warrants on bonds,	$3,000.00	
		$3,000.00
Appropriation,	$3,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	3,000.00	

For Salaries of City Officers.

Mayor,	$1,500.00	
Treasurer and Collector,	1,300.00	
City Clerk,	1,300.00	
Auditor of Accounts,	400.00	
J. M. Chase, Clerk of Common Council,	17.93	
J. G. Holt, " " " "	129.21	
Messenger,	500.00	
Overseers of Poor,	1,000.00	
		$6,147.14
Appropriation,	$6,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,	6,147.14	
Balance unexpended,	$352.86	

For Burial Grounds.

CEMETERY.

Superintendent's salary,	$650.00	
Amount paid for labor,	1,019.20	
Use of horse,	150.00	
Trees,	11.00	
Stone steps and chips,	4.00	
Tools and repairing do.,	13.67	
Grass seed,	.81	
Stove and pipe,	11.30	
Post-office box,	1.00	
		$1,860.98

OLD GROUNDS.

Care of ground, Ward Two,	$25.00	
		25.00
		$1,885.98
Appropriation,	$2,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	1,885.98	
Balance unexpended,	$114.02	

For Bell Ringing.

District Number One,	$46.50	
District " Two,	45.00	
District " Three,	45.00	
		$136.50
Appropriation,	$150.00	
Amount of Expenses,	136.50	
Balance unexpended,	$13.50	

For Dana Library.

Librarian, salary,	$150.00	
Books,	202.36	
Binding books,	11.73	
Newspapers,	6.00	
Printing,	5.00	
Postage,	.20	
Freight,	.20	
		$375.49
Appropriation,	$515.53	
Amount of Expenses,	375.49	
Balance unexpended,	$140.04	

For the Dowse Institute.

Amount paid the Treasurer,	$600.00	
		$600.00
Appropriation,	$600.00	
Amount of Expenses,	600.00	

Reserved Fund.

Appropriation,	$15,000.00
Transferred,	9,000.00
Balance,	$6,000.00

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1862.

	Original Appropriations.	Added or Subtracted.	Appropriations as altered.	Amount of Expenditures.	Balances unexpended.
Instruction of Public Schools,	$38,000.00	+ $1,800.00	$39,800.00	$39,673.55	$126.45
Hopkins Fund,	726.11		726.11	500.00	226.11
Care and Repairs of School-houses,	9,000.00	+ 1,100.00	10,100.00	10,065.50	34.50
Almshouse,	10,000.00	+ 4,050.00	14,050.00	14,018.41	31.59
Labor at Stone Ledge,	500.00	— 200.00	300.00	284.95	15.05
Police and Watch,	14,000.00		14,000.00	13,944.70	55.30
Fire Department,	13,000.00	+ 1,500.00	14,500.00	14,474.24	25.76
Repairs of Streets and Sidewalks,	20,000.00	+ 1,225.00	21,225.00	21,216.10	8.90
Reservoirs and Drains,	1,500.00	— 525.00	975.00	953.95	21.05
Care and Repairs of Bridges,	9,000.00	— 1,000.00	8,000.00	7,867.78	132.22
Care and Repairs of West Boston and Canal Bridges,	6,000.00		6,000.00	2,864.43	3,135.57
Lighting Streets,	7,500.00	+ 800.00	8,300.00	7,200.33	1,099.67
Watering Streets,	1,700.00		1,700.00	1,700.00	
Paving,	1,000.00	— 200.00	800.00	782.77	17.23
Hydrants,	250.00		250.00	99.86	150.14
Incidental Expenses,	9,500.00	— 1,550.00	7,950.00	7,309.39	640.61
Volunteers and their Families,*	50,000.00	+ 192,000.00	242,000.00	240,667.09	1,332.91
Payment of City Debt,	24,900.00		24,900.00	24,900.00	
Interest and Bank Discounts,	15,000.00		15,000.00	14,489.23	510.77
Interest on Water Loan,	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Salaries of City Officers,	6,500.00		6,500.00	6,147.14	352.86
Burial Grounds,	2,000.00		2,000.00	1,885.98	114.02
Bell Ringing,	150.00		150.00	136.50	13.50
Dana Library,	515.53		515.53	375.49	140.04
Dowse Institute,	600.00		600.00	600.00	
Reserved Fund,	15,000.00	— 9,000.00	6,000.00		6,000.00
Amount of Appropriations,	$259,341.64		$449,341.64	$435,157.39	$14,184.25
Amount of Expenditures,			435,157.39		
Balances unexpended,			$14,184.25		

*Of the amount added to this appropriation $190,000 was by the creation of a City Debt therefor, and $2,000 by transfer from other appropriations.

ACCOUNT OF CITY DEBT, DECEMBER 1, 1862.

Date.	Rate.	To whom Payable.	Amount.	When Payable.	Interest paid to
November 6, 1850.	5½	Lowell Institution for Savings,	$3,000.00	November 6, 1870.	November 6, 1862.
January 23, 1851.	5½	" " " "	8,000.00	January 23, 1871.	July 23, 1862.
April 6, 1857.	5¾	" " " "	30,000.00	April 6, 1877.	October 6, 1862.
December 15, 1860.	6	Bank of the Republic,	20,000.00	December 15, 1865.	June 15, 1862.
November 1, 1850.	5½	D. McFarland,	3,000.00	November 1, 1865.	May 1, 1862.
February 12, 1851.	5½	" "	2,000.00	February 12, 1866.	August 12, 1862.
February 10, 1853.	5	Boston Provident Inst. for Savings,	10,000.00	February 10, 1863.	August 10, 1862.
July 1, 1858.	5	Cambridge City Bonds,	7,000.00	July 1, 1878.	July 1, 1862.
July 1, 1859.	5	" " "	15,000.00	July 1, 1879.	July 1, 1862.
April 1, 1854.	5¾	Solomon Whitehouse,	1,000.00	April 1, 1864.	October 1, 1862.
April 1, 1854.	5¾	J. H. Wilkins,	5,000.00	April 1, 1864.	October 1, 1862.
May 26, 1856.	6	William Gay,	8,000.00	May 26, 1865.	May 1, 1862.
June 17, 1856.	5¾	Cambridgeport Savings Bank,	5,000.00	June 17, 1866.	July 10, 1862.
July 14, 1856.	5¾	" " "	5,000.00	July 14, 1866.	July 10, 1862.
July 18, 1856.	5¾	Cambridge " "	10,000.00	July 18, 1864.	July 10, 1862.
June 1, 1857.	6	Robert Douglass,	7,692.00	June 1, 1867.	June 1, 1862.
June 1, 1858.	6	Dowse Institute Fund,	10,000.00		June 1, 1862.
November 26, 1860.	6	John Sargent,*	1,000.00	November 26, 1862.	May 26, 1862.
July 1, 1862.	5	Cambridge City Bonds,	20,000.00	July 1, 1882.	
August 1, 1862.	5	" " "	30,000.00	August 1, 1882.	
September 10, 1862.	5	" " "	40,000.00	September 10, 1882.	
September 10, 1862.	5	" " "	30,000.00	September 10, 1877.	
November 20, 1862.	5	" " "	14,000.00	November 20, 1882.	
August 20, 1862.	6	Bridge Fund,	20,000.00	August 20, 1872.	
November 28, 1862.	6	Trustees Soldiers' Relief Fund,	6,000.00	November 28, 1863.	
June 4, 1862.		Elizabeth Bright,	1,000.00	December 4, 1862.	
July 2, 1862.		Union Bank,	13,000.00	January 2, 1863.	
August 13, 1862.		State Bank,	20,000.00	December 13, 1862.	
September 8, 1862.		Lechmere Bank,	25,000.00	February 8, 1863.	
November 28, 1862.		Union Bank,	12,500.00	March 28, 1863.	
November 28, 1862.		" "	12,500.00	March 28, 1863.	
		State of Massachusetts, State Tax,	40,068.00		
		County of Middlesex, County "	16,464.28		
July 1, 1856.	6	Loan to Cambridge Water Works,	50,000.00	July 1, 1881.	July 1, 1862.
			$501,224.28		

* For payment of this note, a warrant was drawn by the Mayor before December 1st, and is included in Auditor's account, but was not paid by Treasurer till after December 1st, and hence it appears here, although since paid.

SCHEDULE OF NOTES DUE THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE,

DECEMBER 1, 1862.

N. Prentiss,	$1,000.00
Amory Houghton,	877.06
Asa Murdock,	1,935.00
" "	967.50
Cambridge Water Works, Bond,	50,000.00
	$54,779.56

JOS. WHITNEY, *Treasurer.*

DR. JOS. WHITNEY, TREASURER

1861,	Balance,	$2,038.06
Dec. 1.	Sundry persons and Institutions, Temporary Loan,	214,400.00
	" " " Permanent "	244,000.00
	" " Drain Assessments,	649.72
	S. S. Green, Weighing Fees,	106.19
	F. H. White, " "	76.30
	Jos. Burridge, Jr. " "	68.00
	J. A. Holmes, " "	131.22
	Old Table sold,	.75
	J. H. Bullard, refunded, being amount paid by order of Committee on Soldiers and their families,	15.00
	J. B. Atwill, Interest,	90.00
	Cambridge Water Works, Interest,	3,000.00
	Heirs of A. Murdock, "	348.30
	Jos. Whitney, Collector, Taxes, 1858,	9.57
	" " " " 1859,	15.80
	" " " " 1860,	550.22
	" " " " 1861,	25,316.51
	" " " " 1862,	190,077.70
	H. H. Eames, Cemetery account,	1,963.25
	J. Hanscom, Warden, Almshouse account,	4,643.23
	J. S. Ladd, Police Justice,	2,071.37
	Moses Ricker, Rent of Land,	7.50
	Dana Library, Fines and Subscriptions,	130.25
	Robert Ross for Stone and Sand,	15.25
	J. A. Jacobs, City Clerk, Dog Licenses,	508.60
	" " " " Auctioneer Licenses,	14.00
	" " " " Circus "	10.00
	" " " " Billiard "	6.00
	R. Litchfield, Jr., Messenger, Rent of Hall,	162.00
	Bridge Fund, Care and Maintenance of Bridges,	2,864.43
	H. G. Gardner, Damage to Street Lamps,	6.00
	William Gay, Rent of City Farm,	125.00
	" " Loam from City Farm,	3.83
	C. T. Russell, Mayor, balance unexpended of money taken to defray expenses attending visit of Committee to Soldiers in the Army,	392.21
	Hosea Jewell, unexpended balance of money paid him for the payment of sundry bills and bounties,	10.00
	Accrued Interest on City Bonds, sold,	535.88
	Premium " " "	980.00
	Person unknown, for Tax, 1861, omitted,	125.00
	Trustees Hopkins Charity,	450.82
	Old Lumber sold from Cambridge Great Bridge,	42.00
	Interest of Taxes, 1862,	16.99
	State of Massachusetts, School Fund,	1,055.80
		$697,032.84

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 1, 1862.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE. Cr.

1861, Dec. 1.	State Tax,	$6,678.00
	County Tax,	19,400.07
	Sundry items Interest, Temporary Loan,	5,274.36
	" " " Permanent "	9,388.62
	Trustees Dowse Fund, Interest,	600.00
	Cambridge Water Works, Interest,	3,000.00
	Lowell Inst. for Savings, Note,	12,900.00
	E. N. Holbrook, "	3,000.00
	" " "	2,000.00
	Lynn Inst. for Savings, "	3,000.00
	" " " "	2,000.00
	John Sargent, "	1,000.00
	Sundry persons and Institutions, Temporary Loan,	214,400.00
	" " per Mayor's Drafts and Orders,	392,666.26
	Balance,	21,725.53
		$697,032.84
		$697,032.84

JOS. WHITNEY, *City Treasurer.*

REPORT

CONCERNING THE

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE CITY.

The Committee appointed to examine the real and personal property belonging to the City, and report its estimated value, have attended to the duty, and report as follows :

Personal property connected with the *Almshouse Establishment*, according to an Estimate and Inventory, made by the Overseers of the Poor, .	$9,363.65

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE CITY.

The Public Commons.
Fort Washington.
Winthrop Square.
Dana Square and Hastings Square.
The Dana Library.
The Library and apparatus at High School.
Burial ground in Ward One.
" " " " Two.
Cemetery grounds.
Gerry's landing in Ward One.
Seventeen School-houses.
Five Hay-scales.

Almshouse,	$27,500.00
City Farm,	19,000.00
Gravel Farm,	10,000.00
City Hall and fixtures,	20,000.00
Land and City Stables,	9,500.00
High School-house lot,	5,000.00
House and land on Fourth Street,	1,500.00
Horses, harnesses, carts, &c., connected with the Street Department,	3,051.00
	$95,551.00

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY CONNECTED WITH THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ACCORDING TO AN ESTIMATE MADE BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Engine No. 1, and apparatus,	$1,700.00
" " 2, " "	1,550.00
" " 3, Steamer, including Horses, Horse Hose-Carriage, &c.,	6,350.00
" " 4, and apparatus,	1,450.00
" " 5, " "	1,450.00
" " 6, " "	1,500.00
Hook and Ladder apparatus,	550.00
House and land, No 1,	3,000.00
" " " " 2, and Hook and Ladder,	3,200.00
" " " " 3,	3,648.00
" " " " 4,	3,000.00
" " " " 5,	3,600.00
" " " " 6,	2,000.00
Eighty-two hydrants.	
	$32,998.00

RECAPITULATION.

Personal Property of the Almshouse,	$9,363.65
Real and Personal Property of the City,	95,551.00
Property of the Fire Department,	32,998.00
Total,	$137,912.65

All which is respectfully submitted.

K. S. CHAFFEE,
ISAAC C. HOLMES,
JOHN S. BATES,
Sub-Committee.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BRIDGE FUND.

The Commissioners of the Bridge Fund herewith submit their Annual Report for the current financial year, showing the amount of the Fund on the first day of December, 1861; the receipts upon the same, whether from interest or otherwise, together with the expenses that have been paid, and the present condition and amount of the Fund.

Amount of Fund December 1, 1861, .	$110,583.14	
Interest received, ...	5,815.41	
Bank Dividends, ...	600.00	
Rent of toll-houses, . . .	84.00	
Commission on amount of rent collected of Thomas G. Rice, ...	60.00	
		$117,142.55
Expense of repairing bridges, ...		2,864.43
Present amount of Fund, ...		$114,278.12

Which is invested as follows, to wit:

66 Bonds Cambridge Horse Railroad Co., $500 each,	$33,000.00
10 " City of Boston, $1000 each, . . .	10,000.00
City of Cambridge note, dated August 20, 1862, payable in ten years, ...	20,000.00
100 Shares Cambridge City Bank stock, . .	10,000.00
Amount carried forward,	$73,000.00

Amount brought forward,	$73,000.00

The following notes, secured by mortgage, payable in five years from their respective dates, with the exception of those of Isaac Livermore, which are payable on demand:

Isaac Livermore's note, dated September 30, 1856,	6,000.00
B. E. Colley's " " February 8, 1858,	4,000.00
A. H. Safford's " " " "	2,500.00
A. Houghton's " " March 20, "	7,400.00
John Sargent's " " December 1, "	2,000.00
John Sargent's " " April 12, 1859,	2,000.00
A. Houghton's " " January 1, "	5,000.00
J. & J. O. Wetherbee's " April 28, "	4,000.00
Isaac Livermore's " " October 17, 1860,	6,000.00
Cash on hand,	2,378.12
	$114,278.12

During the year the following mortgages have been paid with all interest due thereon, namely:

H. O. Houghton's,	$7,000
Rufus Lamson's,	2,000
T. G. Rice's,	5,000
George W. Fifield's,	1,200
	$15,200

These sums, with balance on hand December 1, 1861, and part of excess of interest received over expenditures on bridges, have been invested in a note of City of Cambridge, August 20, 1862, on ten years, for $20,000.00

And there is on hand a cash balance subject to investment, or use in expenditures on the bridges when needed, of 2,378.12

There is also due on the notes and mortgages of A. Houghton, unpaid interest, $744, which is secured by the mortgage. The Commissioners think immediate steps should be taken, or at least as early

as March, when one of these mortgages matures, to foreclose unless payment is made.

These mortgages were taken in 1858 and 1859, and are on five years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
J. H. TYLER,
J. WARREN MERRILL,
SAML. P. HEYWOOD,
} *Commissioners.*

CAMBRIDGE, December 31, 1862.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Board of Aldermen, December 31, 1862.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed with the next City Documents. Sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, December 31, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

In Board of Aldermen, December 31, 1862.

The Joint "Committee on Cambridge Soldiers and their Families," under the "Ordinance in relation to the disbursement of the appropriation for Volunteers and their Families," and the order of the City Council appointing the Committee, at the close of the year, and of their labors, respectfully Report:

That they have endeavored faithfully to attend to the important and laborious duties assigned them. These duties have required much time and labor, and some degree of patience. The Committee have been obliged, for a large portion of the year, to meet as often as weekly. They have held thirty meetings, all of which were of much length, attended by their clerk, and with all the formalities of an organized body. Full and complete records of all these meetings have been kept by the clerk, and those of the previous read and approved by the Committee at the subsequent meeting. These records are on the files of the City, with the City Clerk, who is also clerk of the Committee, and are accessible at all times for present and future reference, as to the action of the Committee in detail; and we do not deem it, therefore, necessary to state in detail our doings. This is the less necessary, as the names of all persons to whom aid has been given by the Committee, under the statutes of the Commonwealth and ordinance of the City, have been, from time to time, and quite recently, published in the Cambridge Chronicle by direction of the Committee.

To secure uniformity and equity, as well as regularity in their doings, the Committee early adopted for their government certain rules, which are hereto appended, and which have been adhered to by

them. All grants to the family of or those dependent upon any volunteer, have been made by the Committee at its regular session by vote, and upon examination of the particular case by some member of the Committee, except in some cases of temporary relief required to be made at once, and which has been uniformly required to be subsequently reported to the Committee.

The Committee, in the beginning of the year, divided the City off into districts, one of which was assigned to each member of the Committee, except the chairman. No other member of the Committee has been considered as having the responsibility or right to interfere with cases in the district of any particular member. These districts were not precisely territorial, but were made by assigning, when they came before the Committee, each case to the list of some one member, the Committee being governed in the assignment by the locality of the person to be assisted.

The Committee have observed the rule of non-interference with each other's lists very strictly, so that each member has been held to responsibility for his own list, subject to the general supervision of the Committee at its regular meetings. This system has worked well, and tended to prevent both confusion and imposition.

The payments have been made to the beneficiaries by orders drawn every fortnight by the member of the Committee, upon whose list the case was placed, as required by the third section of the Ordinance. They have then all been countersigned by the City Clerk, and entered in a book kept for that purpose, and then paid by the treasurer. These orders have lately averaged some eight hundred on each pay-day, and are in sums from $2 up to $8, rarely so large as the latter sum.

The whole number of families to whom aid has been given during the year has been	976
The number now on the lists of the Committee, is .	853
The total amount of these disbursements from January 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, as appears by the Clerk's records, as reported by him to the Committee, is, ...	$73,256.00
The amount of weekly payments for the week ending December 31st, is, ...	$2,017.00

This is paid to 853 families, being an average to each family, of a fraction over $2.36 per week.

Of the amount paid as above, the City, by the return about to be submitted by the Mayor and Aldermen

to the State Auditor, as made out by the Clerk of the Committee, has a claim upon the Commonwealth to have refunded the sum of, ... $57,084.84

The names of these recipients of aid, are all in the possession of the Clerk of the Committee, and ready to be transmitted to their successors.

The Committee have endeavored by all means in their power to dispense this aid in the true spirit of the statute which provides it, and with entire impartiality, equity, and liberality to the volunteer, or those dependent upon him, — and at the same time to protect the State and city from imposition. In so many cases, there may have been some of unintentional inequality, but the Committee are not aware of such. There have been some few, probably of deception, and still more, where the parties have not made the best use of the money. All these we have striven to guard against and check, by all means we could command. In no case has it been the intention of the Committee to pay the money to parties who could not be safely intrusted with its expenditure; but in such cases to pay it into safe hands for the benefit of those dependent upon it. In some instances, where the party dependent was the party culpable, it has been stopped entirely. It has also been the purpose of the Committee not to give this aid, where it was not needed. The neglect, however, of the Government to pay the soldiers their pay promptly, has in some instances made this aid necessary, where it would not have been otherwise, and at the present time, we are sorry to add, in many instances of large families, — with all the aid the Committee have felt authorized to give, leaves them in more or less of want and distress.

Of the labors this disbursement of aid has imposed upon the Committee and upon the Clerk and Treasurer of the City, some impression may be had, when it is stated, that each of these eight or nine hundred cases has to be investigated by some member of the Committee, acted upon by the whole Committee, and its action duly recorded, — the case then assigned to some list, — an order drawn, each fortnight, for whatever sum is allowed, by a member of the Committee, countersigned by the Clerk, and entered in the book, — then indorsed by the recipient, paid by the Treasurer, and again entered by him. In addition, an exact account of each person aided, men, women, and children, with the ages of the latter, and the names in full, is required to be kept by the Clerk, and returned by the

Mayor and Aldermen to the State Auditor, with the amounts paid. This return for the present year has required the almost constant labor of no less than four persons for the last month, and as completed, covers no less than sixty-five closely written large folio pages.

In addition to cash payments to soldier's families, there has been paid by the Auditor's report:

For goods delivered, and rents paid, . . .	$238.35
" fuel "	1,080.38
" medicines, ...	312.81
" funeral expenses, ...	223.04
Total, ...	$1,854.58

Portions of these items were paid or delivered in December, 1861, and under our predecessors. It should also be added that the period covered by the Clerk in his return of amounts paid to families, to the Committee, and by this report, is from January 1, 1862, up to January 1, 1863, while the period included in the Auditor's account, is from December 1, 1861, to Dec. 1, 1862.

The Committee cannot close their report without an expression of their thanks and indebtedness to the City Clerk, who has been their Clerk, for the uniform promptness and energy with which he has met all the heavy duties devolved upon him, in making these disbursements, duties not unfrequently requiring no little patience, as well as care, and for the uniform courtesy he has shown, and valuable assistance rendered the Committee on all occasions.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
CURTIS DAVIS,
I. TIBBETTS,
CHAS. H. SAUNDERS,
J. WARREN MERRILL,
LEVI LINCOLN CUSHING, Jr., } *Committee*
K. S. CHAFFEE,
R. S. EDWARDS,
N. D. SAWIN,
ISAAC C. HOLMES,
SAMUEL W. DUDLEY,

RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE COMMITTEE ON CAMBRIDGE SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES, ADOPTED JANUARY 24, 1862.

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1. No assistance shall be rendered except to the families of such persons as were resident in Cambridge, at the time of their enlistment, and then only to such persons as were dependent on the Soldier for support.

2. Any member of the Committee may give temporary relief to the families of Volunteers, by orders for necessaries; the names and amounts to be reported at the next meeting of the Committee.

3. No member shall act except in cases in his own Ward, unless by mutual agreement between the members of the Committee.

4. No order for money shall be countersigned by the Clerk of the Committee, until a certificate of some proper officer shall have been filed, showing that the Soldier has been duly enlisted or mustered into service, nor until all the facts shall have been laid before him, a knowledge of which is necessary to enable the City to make the returns required by law.

5. Each member of the Committee shall keep in the memorandum-book furnished by the City for that purpose, an accurate record of all the facts for which a form of record is given, and of the dates and amounts of all the orders which he shall draw.

6. No orders shall be drawn in advance, and all orders shall be drawn and delivered once in two weeks, the next to bear date of Wednesday, the 29th instant, and subsequent orders at intervals of two weeks from that day.

In new cases, fractions of weeks shall be reckoned up to one of the regular pay-days; and all orders shall be left with the Clerk at least two days before a pay-day, to enable him to countersign and register them.

7. The order of business at meetings of the Committee shall be,

   1. The approval of bills.
   2. The consideration of applications for assistance, in the order

of Wards, beginning with Ward 1. Such applications shall be considered with closed doors, except to the Police, Overseers of the Poor, members of the Legislature from Cambridge, and members of either branch of the City Council, unless otherwise ordered.

3. Other business.

8. No orders for Fuel shall be given during the present year.

A true copy.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *Clerk.*

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Board of Aldermen, December 31, 1862.

The foregoing Report is accepted and ordered to be printed; sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, December 31, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY.

The Board of Commissioners submit the following Report for the year ending December 1, 1862.

Monthly meetings have been held during the past season, at the Cemetery, for the purpose of examining the grounds, and for the transaction of other business.

The Cemetery has been well cared for by the Superintendent, the grounds neatly kept, and the work required of various kinds has been suitably performed.

The Board finding that the public lot has been exhausted by graves, it was thought expedient to enlarge the lot by selecting another piece of land for public use, and accordingly the level portion of the Cemetery lying adjacent to the original lot, has been set apart for the purpose. It cannot be long before this lot will be filled; judging from the number of public burials, and the increase of population in the City, the time will shortly arrive when a much larger area will be required for the purpose of interments, which will make it obligatory upon the City Government to purchase a portion of the adjoining lands, or seek a suitable location in some other part of the City.

The records kept at the Cemetery, on examination, present the following result:

Whole number of lots sold is	19
Number graded and unsold, . . .	7
Number of iron fences erected, . . .	5
" " hedge fences, ...	2
" " burials, ...	307

Ten of the burials were removals from Ward Two.

Amount expended for Cemetery purposes, . .		$1,857.08
Amount received for sale of lots, . .	$923.67	
" " " labor, . . .	463.38	
" " " burials, . . .	515.62	
" " " sundries, . .	60.58	
		1,963.25
Leaving a balance unexpended of . . .		$106.17

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
ABRAHAM EDWARDS,
JOHN C. FARNHAM,
JOHN S. POLLARD,
ANSON HOOKER,
SILAS B. BUCK,
WM. FILLEBROWN,
} *Commissioners.*

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Board of Aldermen, December 31, 1862.

Accepted and ordered to be printed. Sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, December 31, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF

THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The Overseers of the Poor, in conformity with established usage, submit their Annual Report of the doings and condition of their department for the year ending December 1, 1862.

There has been, during the year, no marked change in the number or condition of the poor supported or relieved by the City.

In the month of October last, the Board of Overseers, as required by law, made a return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, embracing answers, as definite as could be made, to a series of inquiries relative to the paupers and pauperism, and the annual expense thereof, in the City, and the number, character, nationality, and condition of the poor, the causes of their dependence, and the aggregate expense of their support, for the year ending September 30, 1862. A copy of this return is appended to this Report, for the information of our citizens.

It appears that the whole number of persons relieved or supported, for the year so ending, was five hundred and forty-nine, being forty-eight less than last year. Of these, three hundred and sixty-seven were temporarily relieved out of the Almshouse, and the rest, one hundred and eighty-two, were supported for the whole or some part of the year within it. No paupers receive entire support, or other than temporary and partial relief out of the Almshouse, except the insane at the State Lunatic Hospitals.

Doubtless this year, as last, the liberal aid furnished to the families of all volunteers in the military service, where needed, has diminished the calls which would have otherwise been made upon the Board for temporary aid. The Board have made it a rule not, except in some

extraordinary emergency, to give assistance, where any has been furnished by the Committee of the City Council on Volunteers and their Families.

The Board have felt, the past as in previous years, that while no paupers who, as such, required to be wholly supported at the public expense, should be so supported out of the Almshouse, yet that where temporary relief was needed, it was wiser, more humane, and better economy to bestow it out of the house. Especially is this the case, where parties are thus enabled to earn most of their livelihood, and where thereby that wholesome and commendable reluctance to become inmates of the poorhouse is preserved and fostered, as a stimulus to personal exertion. In some cases, however, the habits of parties who are parents, are such that neither parents nor children can be effectually aided except at the Almshouse, and such cases are relieved there, although the relief may not be for the whole year.

The average number in the Almshouse through the year has been eighty, or two more than last year. A very few of these have been sentenced to the workhouse, — but they have been mostly paupers.

The general order and discipline, health and condition of the house have been, as heretofore, good, and the Board take great pleasure in joining with their predecessors in commendation of the faithful, judicious, kind, and efficient management of the Warden, Mr. Hanscom, and the Matron, Mrs. Hanscom.

Some changes have been made during the year in the provision for religious instruction of the inmates. Heretofore there had been a single religious service every other Sabbath, conducted by the late Chaplain, Mr. Atkinson. Some time after the commencement of the year, Mr. Atkinson having made arrangements to preach elsewhere on the Sabbath, no new Chaplain was appointed, — but a Sabbath School was established for every other Sabbath, while on the alternate Sabbaths public religious exercises were held in the Chapel, which have been conducted by the Mayor. The Sabbath School has been kindly taken in charge by Dr. Clarke, the Physician of the institution. These changes have relieved the City of all expense for the religious instruction of the inmates, and have been productive of excellent results. There has been great interest in the services of the Sabbath, now twice as frequent as formerly, and their effect upon all classes of the inmates of the house has been very happy. A number of excellent and faithful teachers have volunteered to assist Dr. Clarke in the Sabbath School.

The expenditures for the Almshouse have been somewhat larger

than usual, on account of the outlay necessary in assuming the collection and transfer to its farm of all the house offal of the City, more particularly referred to in a subsequent part of this Report.

The appropriations of the City Council, at the commencement of the year, and as subsequently increased or diminished by transfers, were,

For the Almshouse,	$10,000	
Subsequently added,	4,050	
		$14,050
For the stone ledge,	$500	
Subsequently transferred,	200	
		$300

The following schedule exhibits the expenditure in the monthly aggregate of bills approved by the Overseers, under each head:

		Almshouse.	Ledge.
1861.	December,	$1,300.95	
1862.	January,	1,438.87	
"	February,	976.04	$31.37
"	March,	679.70	80.00
"	April,	1,065.73	8.75
"	May,	1,195.36	
"	June,	1,242.26	33.00
"	July,	2,002.59	
"	August,	1,246.72	89.00
"	September,	620.20	
"	October,	751.00	42.83
"	November,	669.52	
		$13,188.94	$284.95

It will be seen that the aggregate of bills approved by the Overseers falls short, by $861.06, of the appropriation for the Almshouse, and exceeds the expenditures of last year by $3,677.94. This has been caused mainly by the expenditures incident to collecting the house offal of the City.

During the year this labor and service have been assumed, under direction of the Overseers, and by arrangements made under the Ordinance of the City Council prohibiting all persons from collecting this offal unless licensed by the Board of Aldermen. No licenses have been granted by that Board, except to the Warden of the Alms-

house. Under the present arrangements, commenced in May last, the whole house offal of the City is collected in tight box wagons, carried to the City Farm, and there fed out to hogs. These wagons visit every part of the City two or three times a week, in charge of responsible men, and the arrangement has been highly successful. In commencing the system some irregularities would necessarily occur, — and some embarrassments and difficulties have to be met and overcome. But the experiment has been a great advance upon the former practice of allowing any and every person, — men, women, and children, — to collect, and carry through the public streets, at all hours and in all manners, this offal. The Board are also of the opinion that the present system will prove profitable to the City. In commencing it considerable outlay has had to be made for the means to collect the offal, and for buildings, &c., for the hogs, to which it is fed out. There was also a considerable loss, early in the summer, by the death of a number of hogs, then recently purchased.

The accounts have not been so kept the past year as to enable the Board to state exactly the expenditures and receipts in this department, and some items of labor and materials have to be estimated.

The following are the results for the seven months as nearly as can be stated:

DISBURSEMENTS.

For two extra horses to do this work, ...	$420.00
" four box wagons, ...	440.00
" labor of men employed in collecting offal, . .	780.00
" expenses in preparing pens and accommodation for hogs, including the purchase and setting of a steam boiler,	700.00
" purchase of hogs, ...	942.56
" straw and food for hogs, ...	68.15
" four harnesses for wagons, ...	84.00
	$3,434.71
Due for hogs purchased and unpaid, December 1st, and since paid, ...	513.20
	$3,947.91

The items of labor and expense of buildings are in part estimates, as no exact separation of amounts chargeable to this and other accounts could be made, and nothing is included for labor of paupers, as this is properly reckoned as part of the gain in the business.

RECEIPTS.

For hogs sold,	$1,689.01
" estimated value of hogs now on hand,	757.00
" " " of manure made,	375.00
" appraised value of horses and carts on hand, and buckets,	906.00
" " " of steam boiler,	150.00
" " " of additions to buildings for pens, &c.,	1,000.00
	$4,877.01
Disbursements,	3,947.91
Balance,	$929.10

Leaving out of the account the expenditures for stock and buildings to carry on the business, it will stand thus:

Receipts,	$2,821.01
Disbursements,	2,303.91
Balance to profit,	$518.10

It will thus be seen, that, notwithstanding the losses and the disadvantages under which it was carried on in the beginning, this business has been one of profit to the city, as well as of convenience to the citizens. The Board look forward to see it a source of large income to the Almshouse.

The receipts at the Almshouse from all sources have been, during the year, as follows:

For vegetables,	$1,531.25		
" hogs sold,	1,689.01		
" cows "	65.00		
" stone,	282.73		
" board of persons,	1,086.82		
" fish,	132.00		
Received of State for burials of poor persons,	142.50		
		$4,929.31	
Balance in Warden's hands, December 1, 1861,		23.92	
			$4,953.23
Of which there has been paid by the Warden to the City Treasurer,		$4,643.23	
Paid by Warden for small bills,		310.00	
			$4,953.23

During the year there have been paid the bills for building the house mentioned in the report of last year, estimated at five hundred dollars. This item properly belongs to the expenditures of that year. The small building, in the garden to the north of the Almshouse, has been fitted up and made comfortable for persons affected with contagious diseases, and such as cannot well be received into the main building. This will make a desirable hospital for such diseases, and one liable to be required at any time, and one of which the Board in times past have felt the necessity.

The amounts due the Almshouse up to December 1, 1862, and uncollected are,

For stone delivered this and previous years, . .	$1,365.46
From the County of Middlesex, for board of persons sentenced, ...	259.71
From cities and towns for aid to paupers chargeable to them, ...	125.66
	$1,750.83
The value of covering stone quarried and delivered the City the past year has been, ...	$90.00

There are also due the sums referred to in the report of the Board of last year, from the County of Middlesex, and other parties. Nothing has been realized from these the past year. That for the board of J. and W. Cox, has been increased by the charge of another year's board of those persons. Possibly, some part of this last item may be realized. The other claims the Board consider of little value.

During the year, a new range has been placed in the kitchen of the Almshouse, in addition to other improvements before named.

The value of the personal property at the Almshouse, as estimated by a sub-committee of the Board, is $9,363.65.

The general condition of the inmates as to health through the year has been good, as will appear by the report of the physician. In the early part of the season, scarlet fever prevailed among the children, but happily terminated without proving fatal in any instance.

In taking leave of their charge for the past year, the Board trust they are enabled to transmit it to their successors, without having suffered detriment in their hands, and they take this opportunity to bear their testimony to the faithfulness of all associated with them in

its management, and their utmost efforts to make that management successful.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
WILLIAM CALDWELL,
GEO. T. GALE,
WM. HUNNEWELL,
JOSEPH H. RICE,
DANIEL U. CHAMBERLIN,
L. B. GUYER.
} *Overseers of the Poor.*

CAMBRIDGE, December 23, 1862.

In Board of Aldermen, December 24, 1862.

Read and ordered to be printed with the next City Documents. Sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, December 24, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

RETURN OF CHILDREN

UNDER FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE, SUPPORTED AT THE PUBLIC CHARGE IN THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

NAMES.	AGE.	SEX.
Catherine Gilligan,	13	Female.
Eliza Gilligan,	11	"
Annie M. Sweeny,	13	"
Belinda Sweeny,	11	"
Celia J. Sweeny,	8	"
Hannah Morse,	9	"
Mary O'Brien,	7	"
Catherine Dempsey,	12	"
Elizabeth Cronan,	13	"
Adeline Sanderson,	6	"
Eliza McGirr,	7	"
Alice Landregan,	5	"
Mary Mack,	7	"
Hannah Mack,	5	"
Frederic Smith,	12	Male.
Wm. Sanderson,	12	"
Geo. H. Morse,	12	"
Royal Morse,	5	"
Wm. Temple,	7	"
Morgan J. Sweeny,	9	"
Chas. J. Cutter,	9	"
Wm. Davis,	10	"
John Mullen,	12	"
Chas. Carpenter,	12	"
Wm. Shehan,	11	"
John McGirr,	12	"
Patrick McGirr,	8	"
John Casey,	14	"
Peter Casey,	6	"
Frank Casey,	4	"
Frank McDonald,	12	"
Albert Laws,	10	"
James Laws,	8	"
Thomas Tracy,	6	"
James Tracy,	4	"
Eugene Brenan,	13	"
Edwin T. Morse,	5	"
Leo Schnepf,	3	"
John Mack,	8	"
John Riley,	9	"
Patrick Riley,	7	"
Michael Murphy,	4	"
Cornelius Collins,	4	"

RETURN OF THE NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE POOR IN THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1862.

1. What number of persons have been relieved by your Town during the whole or any part of the year ending September 30th?	182 in the Almshouse partially.
2. What number have received full support in your Almshouse during the whole or any part of the year?	75.
3. What number, including children, have received full support *out* of the Almshouse during the whole or any portion of the year?	None.
4. How many persons have you *aided* or assisted with *partial* support out of the Almshouse?	367.
5. What was the number of inmates being fully supported in your Almshouse September 30?	88.
6. How many persons were being fully supported *out* of the Almshouse?	None.
7. How many were receiving partial support out of the Almshouse?	12.
8. What has been the *average* number weekly during the year supported in the Almshouse?	80.
9. What number of the inmates of your Almshouse were unable to perform any labor?	40.
10. How many, supported or relieved in your Town, within and out of the Almshouse, were insane?	4.
11. How many insane persons have been supported by your Town in the State Lunatic Hospitals?	2.
12. How many have been supported in hospitals out of the State?	
13. How many supported or relieved in your Town within and out of the Almshouse, were idiots?	2.
14. How many idiotic persons have been supported by your Town in the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth?	None.
15. What number of all those supported and relieved were made dependent by *intemperance* in themselves?	Two thirds.
16. What number by intemperance in those who ought to have been their supporters?	Nearly one third.
17. Of the whole number *relieved* and *supported* how many had a legal settlement in your Town?	About one half.
18. How many were naturalized citizens (of foreign birth)?	Unknown.
19. How many were aliens (*not* naturalized)?	Unknown.
20. How many were born in England and Ireland?	Unknown.
21. How many State paupers have you sent to the State Almshouses?	36.
22. Has your Town an Almshouse?	Yes.
23. What number of acres of land is attached to your Almshouse?	$36\frac{3}{4}$ acres.
24. What is the estimated present value of your Almshouse property?	
(1) Value of Real Estate, $42,000	
(2) Value of Personal Property, 10,000	
	$52,000.

25. What is the average weekly cost of fully supporting a pauper in the Almshouse, not including in the estimate of said cost interest on the value of the Almshouse, or the income of the farm? . .	$2.00.
26. What has been the average weekly cost of the full support of a pauper *out* of Almshouse? . .	Do not support any fully.
27. What is the total net amount of expense of supporting and relieving the poor in your Town, within and out of the Almshouse, including the interest on the cost of the establishment?	$11,000, as near as can be ascertained.
28. What is the estimated value of the labor performed by the poor in your Almshouse? . . .	$400.
29. What number of persons have been provided for under section twenty-five, chapter seventy-one of the General Statutes?	None.

REPORT

OF

MOSES CLARKE, M. D.,

VISITING PHYSICIAN.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the City of Cambridge:

GENTLEMEN,—Early in the year many of the children of the house had scarlet fever; all recovered. Since then there has been but little acute disease amongst the inmates; only two cases of continued fever, and two of scarlet fever. With these exceptions, the inmates have enjoyed, during the year, a general state of good health. At no time, has the hospital been empty — one or more beds being at all times occupied by persons with chronic diseases, who required almost daily medical attention to make them comfortable. Four of these persons have died during the year. The sick and feeble, as usual, have received the best care from the excellent Warden and Matron.

Very truly yours,

MOSES CLARKE.

CAMBRIDGE, December 31, 1862.

REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEERS' OFFICE, FIRE DEPARTMENT,
CAMBRIDGE, December 18, 1862.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council:

GENTLEMEN, — In compliance with the requirements of the Fire Ordinance, I present the following Report of the condition of the Fire Department.

The entire Roll of the Department at present comprises two hundred and three men. The average membership during the year has been much less than usual, owing to the many enlistments from the Department for the war, and a scarcity of men to fill the vacancies. The houses used for the purposes of the Department are in good condition, but for their better preservation will require some painting and whitewashing the ensuing year.

Forty-five alarms have occurred during the year; twenty-six of which were for fires in the City, ten from out of the City, and nine from other causes.

Two alarms originated in North Cambridge, four in Old Cambridge, nineteen in the Port, and ten in East Cambridge. Engines have been used at nineteen fires, two only of which required the use of all the engines. Assistance has been rendered at fires out of the City five times, received assistance three times. Judging from the causes assigned for many of the alarms, I am of the opinion that twenty-one out of the forty-five would have been prevented, had the City possessed a Fire Alarm Telegraph.

The loss by fire is $23,475. Insurance on same, $10,175. Sev-

eral fires have occurred of so mysterious a nature as to excite suspicion that the apparent sufferers were attempting to defraud insurance companies. Incendiaries of this class are of the most dangerous character, operating where least expected. The utmost exertions of the Board of Engineers have been made to detect such parties, and in some instances arrests have been made.

It was generally supposed, that, consequent upon the introduction of a Steam Fire Engine, fires and alarms would increase. The Steamer was put in service three months ago to-day, and during that period but eight alarms have occurred, two of which were from fires out of the City.

The result from its introduction and its working is most satisfactory, and that it will prove a powerful auxiliary to the Department there is no room for doubt, as the utility of steam power in extinguishing fire has been fully demonstrated. I trust that one more, at least, will be placed in the Department the ensuing year.

A Horse Hose Carriage has been recently placed in the house of the Steamer, and as a large majority of the Hydrants are not of sufficient power to render the services of a Hose Company necessary, it is to be operated in connection with the Steamer, and under control of the company attached to the same. Many of the Reservoirs are in a bad condition, the wood-work being much decayed. Some, in important localities, which were formerly supplied by the surface-water, are now shallow, owing to the sewerage of the streets, and should be rebuilt water-tight, and supplied from the water pipes. Several require cleaning out, and as we now have a steam pump which will so remove the water from them as to enable men to work to advantage, I trust they will receive early attention.

That portion of Ward Five north of the Railroad Bridge is almost destitute of water, there being but two Reservoirs and very few other sources from which water can be obtained in case of fire.

Some effort has been made the past year to furnish a suitable alarm bell for that section, but as yet has proved fruitless. I trust that measures will be taken to meet the difficulties referred to, and thereby afford better facilities for the extinguishing of fires in that locality, and render property more secure.

A tabular statement, giving full particulars of fires and alarms which have occurred during the year ending this date, together with a list of the Reservoirs and Hydrants, is herewith presented.

Appended to the Report are the Rolls of the several companies,

under which will be found a schedule of the property in their possession.

The officers and members of the Department, and also the Fire Police, have performed their respective duties in a prompt and efficient manner, and it affords me special gratification to be enabled to state that harmony has prevailed throughout the Department during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. B. EATON,

Chief Engineer Fire Department.

ENGINEERS.

Chief Engineer.

GEORGE B. EATON, Columbia, cor. Washington street.

Assistant Engineers.

ORRIN G. JONES, Chauncy street.
LEANDER GREELY, Park "
SAMUEL M. FRYE, School " (Sec. of Bd.)
JOHN G. HOPKINS, Spring "

Cambridge Engine Company, No. 1.

House on Church street, Ward 1.

——— ——— *Foreman.*
HENRY KNEELAND, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
GRANVILLE S. NUTTING, 2*nd* " "
GEO. M. SANDS, *Clerk.*
HUGH MCNAMEE, *Steward.*

Chas. H. Ryan,
Chas. D. Russell,
Patrick Carlan,
Dennis Cronan,
John L. Jones,
B. McElearney,
Jacob A. Holt,
James Forest,
Wm. Woodland,
Geo. O. Rollins,
Chas. McEvoy,
P. Reddington,
C. V. Braslan,
John Black,
Robert Forest,
John Lalley,
James Gunn,
Lawrence Forest,
Adam Kamp,
John Williams,
Thos. Houghton,
Dennis J. Crowley.

Twenty-six Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 22 feet Suction Hose, 1 Pipe, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 3 Buckets, 600 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, in good condition.

Engine built by Hunneman & Co.

Union Engine Company, No. 2.

House on Main, near Windsor Street, Ward 4.

WILLIAM CADE, *Foreman.*
GEORGE H. COOLIDGE, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
AUGUSTUS TALLACK, 2*d* " "
JAMES BERWICK, *Clerk.*
JOHN WALKER, *Steward.*

Joseph B. Sanders,	Edmund Foss,	James McGinnis,
Ezekiel Cartwright,	Dennis Shea,	Harry Hilch,
Patrick Eustis,	Eldorado Osborn,	Charles Sawyer,
M. P. Cummings,	Charles Pingrey,	Edward Cox,
Albert Allen,	James Holt,	James Bennett,
Henry Hawkes,	George E. Sawyer,	Peter Conners,
George Nowell,	Charles Lewis,	Charles Megrath,
Edward Tucker,	Daniel B. C. Hill,	Daniel McCarty,
John Yeaton,	Frank Pierce,	Frederick N. Gleason,
Charles H. Packard,	James Dixon,	John Andrews,
William T. Witt,	Gorham B. Messer,	Oscar F. Ingalls.

Thirty-Eight Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 26 feet Suction Hose, 4 Buckets, 2 Pipes, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 800 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, in good condition.

Engine built by Howard and Davis.

Niagara S. F. Engine Company, No. 3.

House on Cambridge, near Third Street, Ward 3.

JOSEPH H. TRAVIS, *Foreman.*
JAMES O'BRIEN, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
HIRAM BLOOD, *Engineer.*
DARIUS EMMONS, *Fireman.*
JAMES CASEY, *Driver.*

Stephen Day, Samuel W. Jenness, William Porter,
Frank McElroy, Lorenzo Dale, William H. Jenness.
George D. Eaton,

Twelve Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, with all the Appurtenances, 24 feet Suction Hose, 2 Horses, Horse Hose Carriage, 1 Horse, 1,425 feet Leading Hose, 2 Pipes, 3 Buckets, 1 Axe, 2 Blunderbusses, in good condition.

Engine built by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H., and placed in the Department September 18th. It is of the second class size, and with fuel and water, as run to fires, weighs 5,840 lbs.; with Engineer, Fireman, and Driver additional, 6,235 lbs.

Hydrant Engine Company, No. 4.

House at junction of Western Avenue and River Street, Ward 4.

NEWELL MARTIN, JR., *Foreman.*
SANFORD A. PARKER, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
——— ——— 2*nd* " "
GEO. V. BRYANT, *Clerk.*
JOSEPH PIERCE, *Steward.*

John Jenness, A. A. Easterbrook, Thos. Dolan,
Chas. E. Hancock, Albert Norris, B. L. Wentworth,
Lewis Jenness, Cyrus Stevens, D. M. Hazen,
Thos. B. Wentworth, F. Greenwood, Thos. Luther,
Daniel Long, Joseph Stevens, Matthew Leary,
Joseph L. Drew, Jr., Francis W. Brown, Mellen Greeley,
Abraham Lincoln, J. W. Green, James S. Cole.
Frederick G. Cass,

Twenty-six Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 27 feet Suction Hose, 6 Buckets, 3 Pipes, 3 Axes, 2 Blunderbusses, Hose Carriage, 700 feet Leading Hose, in good condition.

Engine built by Hunneman & Co.

Daniel Webster Engine Company, No. 5.

House on North Avenue, near Winthrop School-house, Ward 5.

Joseph L. R. Eaton,	*Foreman.*
Geo. Cutter,	1*st Assist. Foreman.*
Asa S. Thompson,	2*nd* " "
William T. Bryant,	*Clerk.*
James H. Presby,	*Steward.*

Warren Cutter,	Frederick Cook,	F. A. Gerry,
Geo. Newton,	Henry Russell,	Thos. Dignan,
Walcott Richardson,	Geo. H. Buxton,	Geo. Hill,
James Simonds,	Stephen Stiles,	J. A. Henderson,
David D. Claflin,	Samuel Stiles,	John Lucas,
Geo. H. Griffin,	Henry H. Carr,	William Jennings,
Noah Rowe,	Geo. Rowe,	Henry K. Parsons,
Samuel J. Wright,	Samuel Rice,	Geo. Marston.

Twenty-nine Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 27 feet Suction Hose, 4 Buckets, 1 Pipe, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 600 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, good; 200 feet Leading Hose, and 1 Hose Carriage, ordinary.

Engine built by Howard and Davis.

Pioneer Engine Company, No. 6.

House on corner of Main and Dock Streets, Lower Port.

John T. Russell,	*Foreman.*
James S. Delany,	1*st Assist. Foreman.*
Jerome Andrews,	2*nd* " "
Murthy Moenix,	*Clerk.*
Timothy Nelson,	*Steward.*

Alfred S. Grant,
Geo. S. Dudley,
Michael Holland,
Robert Shea,
John M. Cart,
John Dacey,
John Mertins,
G. F. Benkin,
Peter P. Murphy,
Michael Harty,
James Richardson,
John Conniff,
James S. Dolbeare,
Alex. Fraser,
True Scales,
John Lane,
James Conniff,
Joshua S. Sanborn,
John Gafney,
Philip Munroe,
Thos. Martin,
Michael Quin,
Maurice Ahearn,
H. B. Andrews,
John Valentine,
John Kelly,
Timothy Holland,
Patrick Haley,
Alonzo Frazier,
Matthew Murphy,
Curly Bowen,
Michael Curly,
Timothy Sullivan,
Thos. Wilson,
Joseph Keefe.

Forty Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 4 Buckets, 2 Axes, 2 Pipes, Hose Carriage, 200 feet Leading Hose, good; 26 feet Suction Hose, 400 feet Leading Hose, ordinary.

Engine built by Hunneman & Co.

Franklin Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.

House on Main, near Windsor Street, Ward 4.

DANIEL E. FRASIER, *Foreman.*
JONATHAN L. WAITE, *1st Assist. Foreman.*
JACKSON E. HALL, *2nd* " "
THOMAS M. DAVIS, *Clerk.*
DANIEL CROSS, *Steward.*

William Dowzing,
Reuben Joel,
Israel Woodbury,
Arthur W. Russell,
James Ewell,
William S. Brown,
Edward Bancroft,
Edward M. Hayden,
Moses C. Shattuck,
George McIntosh,
E. T. Nichols,
James H. Nelson,
Daniel W. Dilloway,
Daniel Messer,
Charles F. Davis,
Webb Harding,
Joseph Bosworth,
John H. Marcy,
Isaac Rivers.

Twenty-four Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Carriage, 12 Ladders of various lengths from 12 to 35 feet, 1 Splice Ladder 52 feet in length, 2 Guy Ropes, 8 Buckets, 3 large Fire Hooks with chain and rope attached, 2 small Hand Hooks with poles, 4 Chain Dogs, 4 Fire Rakes, 7 Pitchforks, 4 Axes, 6 Crotch Poles, 2 Crowbars, 2 Saws, 1 Harness, 1 Wrench to Reservoir supply pipes, in good condition.

Two long ladders are kept in a shed attached to the fence in the yard of the First Methodist Society, Third Street, Ward 3, also 1 Fire Hook, the rope to which is kept in No. Three Engine House.

Two Ladders, one of 35 feet, and one of 26, together with a large Fire Hook, are kept in a shed attached to Daniel Webster Engine House in Ward 5. The rope to Hook is kept in said house.

The Hand Engine No. 3 and Hose Carriage, are now kept as Relief, and are stored in a building connected with the N. E. Glass Works.

In addition to the articles herein described, the companies are furnished with the requisite number of Badges, Keys, Fire Hats, Belts and Spanners, Signal Lanterns, Hand Lanterns, Crowbars, Hydrant Wrenches, Goose-necks, Reducing Couplings, and all the necessary apparatus for use in the performance of their respective duties.

Fire Police.

Allen B. Parsons, Ward 1.
George S. Pike, " 2.
Moses Ricker, " 4.

Hunneman Engine Company, No. 7.

House on Church Street, Ward 1.

Francis L. Chapman, *Foreman.*

The duties of this Company are confined more particularly to the Ward, as the apparatus in their charge is private property, but by an agreement with the City they render assistance in other parts when required. They receive $100 per year from the City for repairs, and $8 per hour for services rendered. It is a large and efficient Company, and indispensable in that locality.

COMPENSATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEERS.

Chief Engineer, $300 per annum; Assistants, each, $100; Secretary of the Board, $25.

COMPANIES.

Foreman,	$60	per annum.
First Assistant Foreman,	50	" "
Second " "	45	" "
Clerk,	55	" "
Steward,	115	" "
Engineer of S. F. E.,	50	" month.
Driver " "	40	" "
Members,	40	" annum.
Allowance for Fuel and Lights,	25	" "

[The compensation of Engine Company No. 5, in Ward Five, is one half the above, with the exception of the Steward's, which is $85. The allowance for fuel and lights is the same as to other companies.

The Steward of the Hook and Ladder Company receives $70 per annum, and the allowance for fuel and lights is $15.]

RESERVOIRS.

A star [*] indicates those furnished with supply pipe.

LOCATED IN WARD ONE.

Corner Main and Dana streets.
Mt. Auburn street, foot of Linden street.
* " " opposite Orthodox Church.
* Corner Brighton and Spring streets.
Brattle street, south end Appian Way.
Garden street, north " " "
School Court, north end.
* Junction Garden street and Concord Av., opposite Arsenal.
North Avenue, near junction Waterhouse street.
Square, front of house of late Dr. Holmes.
Kirkland, opposite Oxford street.
Sumner street, opposite residence of Mr. Lerned.
Cambridge street, opposite Richardson's Buildings.
Prescott street, near J. D. Green's barn.
Bow street, centre of Square.
College Yard.

LOCATED IN WARD TWO.

* Junction Main street and Broadway.
Pioneer street, front of School-house.
* Corner Harvard and Davis streets.
* Broadway, corner of Windsor street.
Corner Washington and Windsor streets.
* Harvard street, head of Cherry.
Corner Harvard and Norfolk streets.
* Harvard street, opposite Burial Ground.
* Corner Harvard and Prospect streets.
Corner Essex and Austin streets.
Corner Main and Hancock streets.
Broadway, head of Tremont street.
* Prospect street, 175 feet north of Broadway.
* Norfolk street, midway between Broadway and Hampshire street.
* Corner Harvard and Columbia streets.
* Austin street, opp. house of late A. Rice.
* Corner Inman and Harvard streets.
* Corner Clark and Hampshire streets.
* Corner Medford and Cambridge streets.
* Corner Tremont and Gardner streets.
Corner Washington and Cherry streets.

LOCATED IN WARD THREE.

* Front of Hotel, junction Bridge and Gore streets.
* Corner Gore and North Third streets.
* Cambridge street, 70 feet east of North Third street.
Corner South Sixth and Spring streets.
* Corner Otis and Fourth streets.
Corner Cambridge and South Fifth sts.
* Corner Thorndike and Third streets.
New England Glass Co's Yard.
Winchester's Factory Yard.

LOCATED IN WARD FOUR.

* Corner Washington and Harrison sts.
East end of School street, near Brooks's Buildings.
Main street, 50 feet west of Car Factory.
Main street, near Hovey's Bacon Works.
Corner School and Cherry streets.
Corner Brookline and Auburn streets.
Corner Pearl and Franklin streets.
* Junction Western Avenue and Pleasant street.
* Corner Magazine and Williams streets.
Main street, near Liberty Pole.
* Corner Main and Brookline streets.
* Corner Austin and Douglass streets.
Main st., Square east of Irving House.
* Pearl street, near Jones & Co.'s Factory.
* Main street, junction of Western Avenue and River street.
Corner Main and Austin streets.
Green street, opposite house of Daniel Stone.
Main street, East side of D. Osborn's Factory.
Corner Washington and Pine streets.

LOCATED IN WARD FIVE.

In Square opposite Porter's Hotel.
North Avenue, near Engine House No. Five.

HYDRANTS.

LOCATED IN WARD ONE.

On Brattle street, on the line between Messrs. Longfellow and Hastings.
Corner Brattle and Ash streets.
" Brattle and Hilliard streets.
On Brattle street, at the corner Brattle House estate, near big tree.
On Harvard street, opp. Harvard Block.
Junction of Main and Harvard streets.
Corner Main and Trowbridge streets.
" Harvard and Remington streets.
On Cambridge street, opposite Scientific School.
Corner Cambridge and Sumner streets.
" N. Avenue and Chauncy street.
Mt. Auburn, opposite McClellan street.
Corner Cambridge and Baldwin streets.
" Garden and Mason streets.
On Waterhouse street.
Corner Mt. Auburn and Brighton streets.
" Mt. Auburn and Howard streets.
" Dunster and South streets.
On Kirkland street, opposite Divinity Hall Avenue.
On Oxford Street.
On North Avenue, opp. Linnæan street.
Corner North Avenue and Shepard street.
Between the rails of R. R. track, in front of Lyceum Hall.
Corner of Phillip's place and Berkeley st.

LOCATED IN WARD TWO.

Corner Main and Lee Streets.
" Main and Hancock streets.
On Moore, head of Hastings street.
Corner Washington and Clark streets.
" Harvard and Clark streets.
On Norfolk street, head of Washington street.
On Essex street, westerly side, midway between Harvard and Austin streets.
On Cambridge street, north side, near junction of Hampshire and Cambridge streets.
On Main, opposite Pleasant street.
Corner Main and Essex streets.
" Windsor and Lincoln streets.
" Windsor and Hampshire streets.
On Cambridge street, cor. Willow Place.
On Cambridge street, opposite the head of Maple Place.
Corner Broadway and Davis street.
" Harvard and Dana streets.
" Harvard and Hancock streets.
" Columbia and Washington streets.
On Prospect street, near L. Valentine's.
Corner Prospect street and Broadway.
" Prospect and Hampshire streets.
" Norfolk and Hampshire streets.
On Tremont street, near Wellington's House.
Main, corner of Dock street.
Corner Market and Union streets.

LOCATED IN WARD THREE.

Corner Cambridge and Sixth streets.
" Cambridge and Third streets.
Junction Cambridge and Bridge streets.
On Cambridge street, opposite Wellington's counting-room.
On North street, near Glass Work's cutting shop.
On Bridge street, south side, opposite the head of Water street.
Corner Third and Vine streets.
Corner Cambridge st. and Franklin Alley.
" Fifth and Gore streets.
" Second and Otis streets.
On Bridge street, opposite the Bay State Glass House.
Corner Otis and Seventh streets.
" Thorndike and Sixth streets.
" Thorndike and Fifth streets.
" Gore and Fourth streets.
" Spring and Fourth streets.

LOCATED IN WARD FOUR.

Corner Main and Columbia streets.
Near Junction of Main and Austin streets.
Corner Main and Windsor streets.
Junction of Front and State streets.
On Washington street, near east end.
On Main street, opp. Brooks' Buildings.
On River, opposite Cottage street.
On River, opposite Harrison Avenue.
Corner W. Avenue and Jay street.
Corner River and Franklin streets.
" Pearl and Cottage streets.
" Pearl and Auburn streets.
" Brookline and Franklin streets.
On Main street, opposite John Livermore's house.
Foot of School Street.
Magazine, near Short street.

LOCATED IN WARD FIVE.

Between the rails of railroad track, opposite office door.

FIRES AND ALARMS FROM DECEMBER 18, 1861, TO DECEMBER 18, 1862.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Description.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes.
1861.						
Dec. 19	Bay State Glass Co.,	Floor in Glass-house,	Bridge Street,	Trifling.		Fire from furnace.
" 20		Alarm,	West Cambridge,			Fire in West Cambridge.
" 26	John Leishman,	Unoccupied dwelling-house,	Tremont Street,	$500	$500	Incendiary.
" 28	Hugh Curly,	Dwelling-house,	Bridge Street,	50	50	Unknown, probably carelessness.
" 30		Burning of gas,	Cambridge Street,			Gas from broken lamp-post fired by boys.
1862.						
Jan'ry 6	Harley & Metcalf,	Portable Daguerreotype Saloon,	Cor. Main and Inman sts.,	200		Chemicals took fire accidentally.
" 26			Vine Street,			Smoke from a building in drying plastering.
Feb'y 1	William Grose,	Barn,	Norfolk Street,	200		Unknown.
" 3		Thorndike School-house,	Thorndike Street,			Paper in register took fire.
" 4	Harrington & Livermore,	Irving House,	Main and Pearl sts.,	100	100	Heat from stove too near partition.
" 18			Cambridge Street,			Gas explosion.
" 22		Alarm,	Somerville,			Ringing of bells in Somerville.
" 26	Charles B. Eaton,	Unoccupied house undergoing alterations,	Harvard, cor. Prospect st.,	2,000	2,000	Unknown.
March 1	" "	" " " "	" " "			"
" 8	Michael Rourk,	Store-house for Straw,	Harvard Street,	50	50	"
" 20		Alarm,	Charlestown,			Fire in Charlestown.
" 30			Green Street,			Person stopping carriage stolen by boys.
April 23	U. S. Roofing Co.,	Factory and Store-house,	Bridge Street,	1,500		Composition took fire from furnace.
" 26	William Page,	Dry-room to Planing-mill,	Hampshire Street,	Trifling.		Heat from furnace.
May 1		Alarm,	Charlestown,			Fire in Charlestown.
" 19	Patrick Riley,	Dwelling-house,	Somerset Street,	175	175	Probably from stove funnel.
" 23	Chas. & Wm. Saunders,	"	North Avenue,	800	800	Unknown.
June 1		Alarm,	Somerville,			Bells ringing in Somerville.
" 16	Rufus Lamson,	Dwelling-house,	Cherry Street,	Trifling.		Sparks from chimney.
" 16	" "	"	" "			Rekindling.
" 16	William L. Gavett,	"	Mount Vernon Street,	3,000	3,000	Unknown.
" 17	Edwin L. Wait,	Cement Factory,	Main Street,	Trifling.		Composition took fire from furnace.
" 22	Bay State Glass Co.		Bridge Street,			Bursting of pot.
July 6	" " " "		" "			" "
" 7		Alarm,	Charlestown,			Fire in Charlestown.
" 23		"	Somerville,			" " Somerville.
Aug. 13	Edmund Munroe,	Planing-Mill,	First Street,	7,500		Probably from furnace.
	Daniels, Kendall, & Co.,	Cabinet articles and stock,	" "	4,000	2,000	
	Crandall & Smith,	Stock and tools,		200		
" 20		Hay stack,	Brookline Street,	Trifling.		Unknown.
" 26		Alarm,	West Cambridge,			Fire in West Cambridge.
" 28	George O. Danforth,	Dwelling-house,	Brighton Street,	Trifling.		Bed took fire, cause unknown.

FIRES AND ALARMS FROM DECEMBER 18, 1861, TO DECEMBER 18, 1862—Continued.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Description.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes.
Aug. 28			Ward III.,			False alarm.
Sept. 24		Alarm,	Charlestown,			Bells ringing in Charlestown.
" 25	John Dutchell,	Soap Factory,	River Street,	200	200	Unknown.
Oct. 9	John Kurtz,	Tallow Factory,	Near Old Race Course, N. Cambridge,	1,500		Took from furnace.
" 11	H. Tucker,	Paint in Bedstead Factory,	Broadway,			Paint took fire from lamp.
Nov. 1	Nathaniel Fuller,	Grocery Store,	Cambridge, cor. Third st.,	800	800	Supposed incendiary.
Dec. 2	John McLane,	Dwelling-house,	Brighton Street,	Trifling.		Unknown.
" 12	Hugh Quinn,	"	Broadway, Ward I.,	200	200	Children playing with matches.
" 13	Michael Rourk,	Barn and Store-house,	Harvard Street,	500	300	Incendiary.
				$23,475	$10,175	

RECAPITULATION.

Number of	Engineers,		5
"	Members,		195
"	Fire Police,		3
"	Steam Fire Engines,		1
"	Hand " "		6
"	Horse Hose Carriages,		1
"	Hand " "		7
"	Feet of Suction Hose,		177
"	Buckets,		32
"	Pipes,		11
"	Axes,		16
"	Feet of Leading Hose,		4,925
"	Hook and Ladder Carriages,		1
"	Ladders,		17
"	Large Hooks with chain and rope attached,		5
"	Hand Hooks with poles,		4
"	Crotch Poles,		6
"	Fire Rakes,		4
"	Pitch Forks,		7
"	Fire Hats,		51
"	Reservoirs,		67
"	Hydrants,		82
"	Alarms from Fires in City,	26	
"	" " " out of City,	10	
"	" " other causes,	9	
			45

Loss on Buildings and Stock,	$23,475
Insurance, " " "	10,175

REPORT

OF

GEORGE W. FIFIELD,

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS AND OF DRAINS.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, December 26, 1862.

To the Honorable City Council:

THE undersigned, as heretofore, although not required by ordinance, believing that the various matters pertaining to the street department, and the amount of expenditures under the different appropriations are of sufficient importance to warrant the same, asks leave to submit his fifth annual

REPORT:

ROADS AND SIDEWALKS.

The appropriation for roads and sidewalks, for the financial year ending November 30, 1862, was	$20,000.00
Additional,	1,225.00
Total appropriation,	$21,225.00
Expended,	21,216.00
Balance unexpended,	$9.00

At the close of the financial year ending November 30, 1861, there were existing contracts for labor and materials for various improvements upon the streets and sidewalks, then but partially ful-

filled, and the expense of which came within the last financial year, amounting in the aggregate to about three thousand dollars.

The past winter was more favorable for teaming gravel than any previous winter since the purchase by the City of their present source of supply, and the opportunity was improved to the extent of at least sixteen thousand yards; but owing to the depth of snow, but a small proportion of the same could be distributed upon the streets as it arrived, but was deposited in different localities, and distributed during the summer.

The inconvenience which is experienced from having no material for the repair of streets and sidewalks, nearer than the Town of Belmont, is very great, and I would suggest, whether in view of the increasing wants of the City for such material, it would not be judicious to make some arrangement by which a partial supply could be obtained in a locality more convenient of access.

Since the ordinance in relation to house offal went into operation, a substantially new feature has arisen in the care of the streets. I refer to the removal of dry dirt from dwellings, which has required the almost constant labor of two teams, and, in the absence of any ordinance prescribing regulations for the action of the citizens, there has been more labor required than need be, if the matter was systematically arranged.

PAVING.

The appropriation for paving, for the financial year ending November 30, 1862, was	$1,000.00
Expended, ...	782.77
Balance unexpended, ...	$217.23

Comparatively but a few feet of new curbstone have been set the past season; and one of the principal expenditures under this appropriation has been in resetting curbstone and repaving, where the work previously done has been displaced, either by the action of the frost, or by the growth of trees upon the sidewalks.

I would again suggest to the City Council the propriety of making a somewhat liberal appropriation for paving, as I am thoroughly convinced that the true interests of the City require the same.

BRIDGES.

The appropriation for Bridges, for the financial year ending November 30, 1862, was,	$9,000.00
Expended,	7,867,78
Balance unexpended,	$1,132.22

The expenses upon the bridges for the ensuing year will be comparatively small, unless some unforeseen accident should befall them. They are now all in good condition. The Great Bridge, so called, has been rebuilt the past season in a thorough and substantial manner, a part of the expense of which will have to be provided for the present year. The greatest difficulty in the care of some of the draws belonging to the City, is the trouble of procuring proper persons to raise the same, and I am of the opinion that if some such arrangement could be made with the town of Brighton, as now exists between Cambridge and Charlestown, the interests of the City would be promoted thereby.

WEST BOSTON AND CANAL BRIDGES.

The appropriation for the above bridges for the financial year, ending November 30, 1862, was	$6,000.00
Expended for all purposes,	2,864.43
Balance unexpended,	$3,135.57
Cash received and paid the Treasurer,	84.00

The coming season a somewhat larger outlay will be required, to provide drainage, interfered with by the building of wharves on the northerly side, and that portion that was filled when the bridge was rebuilt, will require repaving, as will the sidewalks upon the entire length of the bridge.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Ten horses at $175,	$1,750.00
Twelve cart harnesses,	250.00
Amount carried forward,	$2,000.00

Amount brought forward,	$2,000.00
Seven Carts,	500.00
Three sleds,	225.00
One stone roller,	50.00
One plough,	20.00
Seven snow ploughs,	56.00
Utensils for work on streets, and stable furniture,	200.00
	$3,051.00

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. FIFIELD,

Superintendent of Streets.

RESERVOIRS AND DRAINS.

The appropriation for Reservoirs and Drains, for the financial year ending November 30, 1862, was	$1,500.00
Expended,	953.95
Balance unexpended,	$546.05

I have the construction of no new drains to report the past season. The expenditures under this head of appropriation have been for repairs upon drains previously constructed, and upon reservoirs, and in building cesspools upon the line of older drains.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. FIFIELD,

Superintendent of Drains.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Board of Aldermen, December 24, 1862.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed with the next City Documents. Sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, December 31, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Cambridge:

The undersigned respectfully asks leave to submit the following Report in regard to the Police Department of the City.

The City is divided into three districts: the first comprising Wards One and Five, — these cond, a part of Ward Two and the whole of Ward Four, — and the third, a part of Ward Two with Ward Three. The first and second districts have each a principal Constable and five Police Officers, and the third district has a principal Constable and three Police Officers. The principal Constables act as day officers, and have charge of the Police in their several districts; the other police officers serve as night police, acting also as day police, whenever occasion requires.

The pay of the regular Police is $2 each per day. In each district, one special policeman has been employed during the year. These have acted as watchmen at $1.25 per night. The earnings of the Police have been about $1,500 for the service of warrants, and about $300 for witness fees. These sums are paid by the Judge of the Police Court into the City Treasury.

It is the opinion of the undersigned, that a regular day Police should be established in Ward Five, the reasons for which may be found in his last annual Report.

The number arrested by the Police during the past year was as follows:

From January 1	to April 1,	223
" April 1	" July 1,	254
" July 1	" October 1,	381
" October 1	" December 31,	240
	Total,	1,098

The number of persons provided with food and lodging was as follows :

From January 1	to April 1,	199
" April 1	" July 1,	184
" July 1	" October 1,	126
" October 1	" December 31,	122
	Total,	631

As shown by the above tables, there has been a decrease from last year in the number of arrests of about fifteen per cent., and in the number provided with food and lodging, a decrease of sixty-five per cent. Although these figures indicate a decrease of crime, as shown by the number of arrests, they yet do not denote a better state of society, but rather one more to be lamented ; the fact being that the thieves have had a much easier way of obtaining money this season than formerly, by enlisting, obtaining the bounty, and then leaving for parts unknown : — while the records of our Police Court will show that the greater part of the burglaries, larcenies, and other like crimes, have been committed by boys from ten to sixteen years of age. The cause of this increase of crime in the young, is plainly to be found in the neglect, or worse, of their parents and guardians. As soon as these children are large enough to run alone, they are turned into the streets to take care of themselves, and to do as they please. If a boy carries home a cent, that is so much gained ; no questions are asked as to where it comes from, and for this income of a cent or two a day, no matter how obtained, whether by begging or pilfering, the child is kept by its parents from attending school. In this way is formed the habit of stealing. If, now and then, a boy chances to be caught by the Police Officers, he is punished, not for stealing but for being caught. These children never attend church, but roam about on Sundays, trespassing in gardens and orchards, and taking whatever they can lay hands on.

Is it thought that the Police can and should remedy all this ? They

can indeed make arrests in individual instances, and enforce the laws against specified crimes, but this does not reach the evil. Neither the Truant Officer nor the Police can enforce the statute against parents or guardians who neglect to send their children to school, as may be seen by reference to the first and second sections of the forty-first chapter of the General Statutes.

We have within the City manufactories which employ from two to three hundred boys between the ages of nine and fifteen years, who do not attend school one day in the year, and it is not in the power of the Police or Truant Officers to enforce the law against manufacturing establishments so employing such children. The statute is as follows :

Chapter 42. Section 1. "Children of the age of twelve years and under the age of fifteen years, who have resided in this State for the term of six months, shall not be employed in a manufacturing establishment, unless within twelve months next preceding the term of such employment they have attended some public or private day-school, under teachers approved by the School Committee of the place in which said school was kept, at least one term of eleven weeks, and unless they shall attend such a school for a like period during each twelve months of such employment. Children under twelve years of age having resided in this State for a like period, shall not be so employed unless they have attended a like school for the term of eighteen weeks, within twelve months next preceding their employment, and a like term during each twelve months of such employment."

Section 2. "The owner, agent, or superintendent of a manufacturing establishment, who employs a child in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered by indictment to the use of the public schools in the City or Town where such establishment is situated; and the School Committees in the several Cities and Towns shall prosecute for all such forfeitures."

The boys employed in these manufacturing establishments are the worst in the community, as they receive no moral or religious instruction, and are allowed, when out of employment, to go where they please, and to be free from parental control or supervision.

The undersigned would respectfully recommend the appointment of one additional Police Officer in each district, who shall also be a Truant Officer to look after this class of cases, and after truants, and who shall report in each case to those whose duty it is to prosecute.

The only Truant Officers we now have are the principal constables and two or three of the night Police, none of whom should be Truant Officers for this reason : — these officers are usually called upon by the teachers in the morning and forenoon, — the time when a watchman should sleep, — for even a night watchman must be allowed some time for sleep if you would not have him completely broken down. During the forenoon, and sometimes also in the afternoon, the principal constables are employed in the Police Court and away from their districts when most needed to look after truants.

The undersigned is aware that the appointment of these additional officers will increase the expense of the Department, but he is convinced that it will be money saved in the end to the State, if not to the City. It is better to pay for the preventing than for the punishing of crime, especially in the case of the young.

The duties of the Police have been harder during the past year than at any former time, owing to the frequent military funerals, parades, and processions. These, occurring weekly, and sometimes oftener than once a week, have required the whole Police force to be on duty. This has come hardest on the Night Police, who have thus been compelled to be on duty for thirty-six hours, with perhaps two or three hours only of sleep during that time ; but the work has been performed cheerfully and without murmuring.

The duties of a Policeman are often very arduous and even dangerous, and much service is done by him which the public knows nothing about. He is obliged to hear all kinds of complaints, and to come in contact with the worst people in the community. He has to deal with crime in all its forms, he is frequently assaulted, more frequently insulted, and the proper discharge of his duties requires a large amount of moral, as well as physical courage, coolness, and determination. Thus it is not every man who applies for a situation as a Policeman who is fit for the post.

The Police Department is not, neither should it be considered, a charitable institution, founded to employ those who cannot get a living in any other way. The fact that a man is poor and has a large family does not in itself constitute a claim to an appointment on the Police. The first thing to be looked into, independent of any thing else, is his fitness for the duties of the situation, and no man, rich or poor, should receive an appointment without such qualifications.

The members of the Department have, the undersigned believes, endeavored to perform their duty to the best of their ability, and as

very few complaints of any neglect have been made during the past year, it is hoped they have given general satisfaction.

With regard to himself he would say he has done the best in his power, although he has not accomplished all he desired, and although he may have fallen far short of what some may have expected of him.

In conclusion, he would express his grateful sense of the confidence placed in him by the government of the City, and his thanks to all those who have assisted him in the duties of his situation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH SANDERSON,

Chief of Police.

REPORT

OF

ROLAND LITCHFIELD, JR.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS.

To his Honor, the Mayor, and Board of Aldermen of the City of Cambridge:

GENTLEMEN, — I herewith submit a Report of the number and condition of the Street Lamps, and of the Lamps on the two Bridges leading from Cambridge to Boston, with an exhibit of the expenses of the Lamp Department during the past financial year.

STREET LAMPS.

The expenses of the Street Lamps for the past year were as fol lows:

For Gas,	$4,020.67
" Fluid,	865.07
" Lighting,	1,754.64
" Fitting Lamp-posts,	133.63
" Gas fixtures, glass, repairs, matches, wicking, &c.,	226.32
" Superintendent's salary,	200.00
Total,	$7,200.33

The actual cost of the gas used was $4,819.42, but the two last bills for gas, amounting to $798.75, were referred to a special committee, because the Gas Light Company charged United States excise duty amounting to $31\frac{98}{100}$ dollars, and the committee did not report in season to have the bills appear in the above account.

The number of Street Lamps is as follows:

District One,	. . .	149	Gas,	. .	3	Fluid.
" Two,	. .	149	"	. .	24	"
" Three,	. .	37	"	. .	35	"
		335	"		62	" Total, . . 397

Ten of the above were added during the last year.

Three men are employed to light the lamps and keep the lanterns clean, and they are paid thirty-seven and a half cents per month for each lamp.

The average cost through the year for each lamp burning gas was six cents per night, and the average cost of each lamp burning fluid for the same time is five cents and three mills per night.

BRIDGE LAMPS.

The number of Lamps on West Boston Bridge is . . .	39
and on Canal Bridge, ...	16
Total, ...	55

For the last six months there have been but thirty-six lamps used, on account of the very high price of fluid.

The expenses of the lamps during the year were as follows:

For Fluid, ...	$586.21
" Lighting, ...	220.00
" Painting posts, repairs, matches, wicking, &c., .	33.21
Total, ...	$839.42

The same men are employed that tend the draws.

Fluid is used, and the average cost was five cents per night for each lamp.

The posts, lamps, and fixtures are in good condition.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ROLAND LITCHFIELD, Jr.,

Superintendent of Lamps.

Cambridge, December 1, 1862.

REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES OF THE DANA LIBRARY.

The Trustees of the Dana Library submit to the City Council their fifth annual Report.

During the year ending November 30, 1862, one hundred and seventy-seven bound volumes and fifty-three pamphlets have been added to the Library; of which one hundred and sixty-eight have been purchased by the City, and the balance has been given by individuals, making the whole number of bound volumes now in the Library two thousand five hundred and seven (2,507).

There has been a slight decrease in amount of subscriptions received this year, but when we consider how much our city has suffered in her population, by her young men going into the service of the country, and then compare the use of the Library with former years, the Trustees are convinced that the Library is making a steady growth in the regards of our community, and that it is a valuable aid to our other educational advantages.

Seven thousand six hundred and ninety-nine volumes have been given out during the year, showing an average of 154 per week; and the books are generally carefully used. Printed catalogues of the Library are very much needed, and the matter of making a new catalogue would have received attention the current year, had not the Dana bequest of $15,000 still remained an open question. Should that not be likely to become available at an early date, it would seem to be necessary for the convenience of the public, that a new catalogue be printed.

The appropriation for the year ending November 30, 1862, was		$515-53
The Expenditures for the same time have been, viz.,		
Librarian's salary, &c.,	$150.40	
Subscription to newspapers,	6.00	
Printing bills,	5.00	
Binding bills,	11.73	
Purchase of books,	202.36	
		$375.49
Showing a balance unexpended of		$140.04

There has been received, and paid into the Treasury, during the year ending November 30, 1862, the sum of one hundred and thirty- dollars and twenty-five cents ($130.25) from subscriptions and fines.

It will be necessary, therefore, for the City Council to make for the financial year ending November 30, 1863, an appropriation of five hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-nine cents to the Dana Library, that being the aggregate amount of

Balance unexpended to November 30, 1862,	$140.04
Subscriptions and fines paid into Treasury,	130.25
Yearly appropriation by City,	300.00
Total,	$570.29

All of which is respectfully submitted

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
ANSON HOOKER,
W. W WELLINGTON,
GEORGE LIVERMORE,
J. H. TYLER,
LEVI L. CUSHING, Jr.,

Trustees of the Dana Library.

REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE DOWSE INSTITUTE.

The Board of Trustees of the Dowse Institute respectfully submit to the City Council their fourth annual Report.

The fourth course of lectures at the City Hall, commencing on Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861, was as follows:

One	lecture	by G. W. Curtis.
"	"	by Bayard Taylor.
Two	lectures	by R. W. Emerson.
One	lecture	by E. H. Chapin.
"	"	by Edward Everett.
"	"	by C. T. Jackson.
Two	lectures	by L. Agassiz.
One	lecture	by Josiah Quincy, Jr.
"	"	by J. P. Thompson.
"	"	by J. S. C. Abbott.

One evening was devoted to Readings by Mrs. Julia B. Barrow.

The fifth course at the City Hall began on Tuesday, November 11, 1862. Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight names were registered. Persons holding numbers ending in 9 (9, 19, 29, &c.) or divisible by 408, received each two tickets, upon the payment of fifty cents per ticket.

In the month of January, a communication was received from Mr. Zelotes Hosmer, resigning his office as one of the trustees.

This communication was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Deane and Wellington, who, at a subsequent meeting, re-

ported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a communication has been received from Mr. Zelotes Hosmer, resigning his office as one of the Trustees of the Dowse Institute: — therefore,

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Hosmer, the members of this Board desire to express their deep regret at parting with one of their associates, with whom they have sustained the most pleasant relations since the first organization of the Institute, and to assure him of the high appreciation they entertain of his services, not only as President of this Board, but also in the various offices of trust and responsibility which, during a long residence in Cambridge, he has been called to fill.

Resolved, That in taking an official leave of their late President, the members of this Board would present to him their best wishes for his future success and happiness.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be entered upon the records of the Board, and that a certified copy of them be transmitted to Mr. Hosmer.

At a special meeting, held Jan. 21, 1862, John C. Dodge, Esq. was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy in the Board, occasioned by Mr. Hosmer's resignation. Mr. Charles Deane was subsequently chosen President.

The annual Report of the Treasurer, presented May 5, 1862, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, contains an exact statement of the receipts and expenditures.

The following is an abstract of said Report:

Dr.

To paid for lectures,	. . . . .	$713.00
" " printing,	. . . . .	18.75
" " advertising,	. . . . .	10.50
" " registering names, &c.,	. . . .	20.75
" " care of hall, door-keepers, &c.,	. . .	43.75
" " stationery,	. . . . .	5.00
" " carriage hire,	. . . . .	6.00
" " sundries,	. . . . .	5.42
" balance to new account,	. . . . .	65.14
		$888.31

Cr.

By balance from old account, ...	$300.81
" sale of tickets, ...	287.50
" six months' interest on Dowse Fund, due December 1, 1862, ...	300.00
	$888.31

Since the above Report was presented, the sum of $300, being six months' interest on Dowse Fund, due June 1, 1862, has been received from the City of Cambridge.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES DEANE,
CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL,
W. W. WELLINGTON,
JOHN C. DODGE,
K. S. CHAFFEE,
} *Board of Trustees.*

In Board of Aldermen, December 24, 1862.

Read and ordered to be printed with the next City Documents. Sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, December 31, 1862.

Concurred.

Attest: JOS. G. HOLT, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY, 1863.

As the end of the year brings us to the last act of our stewardship, we may humbly rejoice that it has been our lot in some measure to direct and uphold the vital and enduring arts of peace. In the quiet shade of our schools the same patient work has been carried on, which was plied there before the sound of strife was heard. By the side of a day's story of mortal combat our year's record is tame indeed; yet this is the tameness, not of sloth and sleep, but of steady uneventful care and diligence; — and we need not blush at the contrast.

Our teachers, as a body, enjoy our confidence; and we have shunned the quick frugality which in some places early visited on this class of public servants the anticipated privations of a state of war. Persons who depend on salaries are more at the mercy of the community than most others. Being so easily hit, they are a mark to be struck at. The suffering public is tempted by the spectacle of their hard-won quarterly revenue. In no case, however, is it less wise to yield to the temptation, than in that of the teachers of our public schools. A teacher's work must be willingly done, or it will be only half done. He must be able to rely on the justice of his fellow citizens, or he will toil with only half a heart. Experience has

shown that moderate salaries, with a fair chance of permanence, will secure the services of good and worthy men. On this principle we have acted. We prefer good and worthy men. We would not stoop to employ men who would be overpaid at much lower rates than we now give. In our opinion the public teachers should be among the latest to be forced to contribute their earnings. Their office is of great and lasting concern to society, and must not be lightly assailed by a penny-wise economy. When the day comes, as it yet may, for heavy sacrifices, besides that of precious blood, from every class in the community, our teachers, we doubt not, will be as ready as any to do their part. But when so many fortunes have been made and are making out of this war, it is for others than they to offer their shoulders to the first burdens.

The wisdom of our forbearance has been amply proved by the change in the real value of salaries. Our teachers are, in fact, though not in name, worse paid than before. Their incomes are relatively reduced; and they cannot right themselves by raising prices or wages, as a tradesman or a mechanic may do. Had we cut down their pay, the course of the times would have made the injustice of the act grossly apparent.

We speak for ourselves; we have no call to judge our neighbors. But our gratitude is due to those who, by lowering the compensation of an able and experienced teacher, have given us the benefit of his services.

At the close of the Summer Term, Mr. Williston resigned his place as Master of the High School. We parted with him with sincere regret; for he had gained our respect and esteem by his courtesy, his scholarship, and his fidelity. The High School has lost him; but the community still profits by his talents as a teacher in a not less responsible and important station. We had the good fortune to obtain as his successor Mr. Rolfe, a gentleman of long and large experience in the conduct of schools of the class to which our High School belongs. From his energy, zeal, and attainments, we look for a continuance of the best fruits of former years.

The great drawback, however, remains. The first and foremost

peculiarity of this school is the poor accommodation supplied to the two hundred scholars who belong to it. The chief establishment we have is one of the meanest we have. Scarcely a Grammar School in the City is so ill-housed as our High School. Nor is this an affair of cost and show merely. It is a question of use and health. What can be a greater mockery than to provide good teachers and to invite hopeful scholars, and then deny them the means to carry out the very end for which teachers and scholars have come together? Mr. Rolfe has put the case in the following words: "Almost ten years ago I came to Cambridge to visit this school. Even at that time your school-house was crowded, and the teachers felt the need of more ample accommodations. From that time increasing numbers have been compressed within the same narrow limits, until more than two hundred have been packed into a house which can comfortably hold not more than half that number. I weigh my words, and say just what I mean. With recitation rooms of reasonable size, with a room in which the apparatus could be properly stored and properly taken care of, not more than one hundred pupils could be seated in the main halls, consistently with thorough ventilation at all seasons of the year." Two of the rooms that for some years have been used as recitation rooms are entirely inadequate to that purpose, and until the present year a third was pressed into the service, which it was a shame to force the children to resort to.

But this is not all. The plan of instruction does not fully meet the wants of our citizens. We make the confession at the risk of having it turned against us. It is easy to ask, 'Why be at the cost of a new building for a school which is not all that we want?' But it is as easy to answer, 'Give us a fit *place* to work in, and we will *make* the school all that you want. By delaying to do this, you have checked us in the midst of our plans and efforts to give you just what you ask for.' Mr. Williston was ready and eager to begin the reform. Hoping, with the Committee, that the authorities of the City would, for the sake of their constituents, and for the sake of consistency, speedily remove this blemish from our school system, he long waited the good time and good pleasure of those who hold the public purse-strings. We are not urging our own whims or dreams. We are

pleading the cause of our fellow-citizens, who have a right to such a school as their sons and daughters want to prepare them for the life they will probably have to lead. And how does the case stand?

The school has a two-fold object: To prepare some of the boys for college, and to give the other boys and the girls a good general training. Are these ends really reached? The former undoubtedly is. The latter is only imperfectly attained. Since the summer term ninety-nine scholars have been admitted to the school, nearly all of whom have actually joined it. In the summer forty left the school, only twenty of whom were in the graduating class. Of these twenty not one half were boys about to enter college. The whole number of different pupils since the summer term is two hundred and twelve. The number belonging to the school on the thirteenth of December last, was one hundred and ninety-nine; of whom one hundred and forty-two (or nearly two thirds) were girls, and only fifty-six were boys. The collegiate pupils in the three upper classes numbered twenty-one. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that the classical course, though of indispensable importance, is hardly the chief thing. The fact that a large number of the scholars drop these studies, and that a very large number do not go more than half through the school, shows the necessity of broadening and diversifying the English course, and particularly of introducing more English studies into the earlier years. A better school-house would be of great service in this matter. Mr. Rolfe has, however, been anxious to begin a change without waiting for that. His first step was to relieve the building of a part of the crowd of scholars that incumbered as well as used it. An upper room in the Amory School-house (much needed, by the way, for the ill-placed school in Waitt's Hall) was taken by the Committee, and about fifty girls were removed thither. This has partially cured one mischief. But it is endurable only as a temporary arrangement. All the scholars should be taught under the same roof. We have merely chosen the least of two inconveniences. And it must not be supposed that the School is not now crowded. The recitation rooms are what they were before; that is, they are quite unfit for the use they are put to. Mr. Rolfe's testimony is: "Let neither the Committee nor the people overesti-

mate what has been accomplished by this plan. It does not, in the least, obviate the necessity for a new school-house. It does not, in the least, assist us in bringing about the improvements in the course of study and in the classification of the school, which are imperatively demanded." He is, however, bent on trying such reforms as, under present disadvantages, may yet be attempted. We would say, then, to every parent who cannot spare his son or daughter four years, that the Committee and the master are seeking to make the most of the first two years. But they must have the parents' help. The parents must show that they want the change, and they will get it. They must show that they think a good education for their children worth the very little more that it will cost. They must show that they believe that a girl of sixteen has as good a claim to all school advantages as a girl of twelve. In a word, if the people want the High School to be more a school for the people, they have only to say so, and have their own way. We ask them to consider the case as their own.

Sooner or later this new school-house must be built. The mere increase of population is outgrowing the supply of buildings; and before many years have past, the present High School rooms will be required for lower schools. Indeed, there would be no difficulty in turning much of the house *now* to that use. We protest against longer delay.

Though we have treated this subject at such length, we cannot dismiss it without a remark or two more. We are not willing to believe that in any quarter there is a lurking jealousy of the school. The school cannot be given up. The laws of the Commonwealth compel us to keep it open. The true economy is to make it as good for its purpose as we can, not to pinch and hamper it by needless hinderances. It is not a school chiefly for the rich. It enables the industrious man of any class to provide better for his children than he was able to do for himself. In that ambition there is no jealousy. A king may be jealous of the heir who is to mount his throne; but a man who is rising or has risen out of poverty takes proudly to himself all in which his children outstrip him. In them his hopes are invested, and whatever lifts them in knowledge or usefulness

raises him in his own esteem. If any jealousy exists, we will not look for it there.

But — the expense! "Our burdens are already as many and as great as we can bear." Well; but the present sacrifices were made to save and confirm our institutions; and it may be that twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars voted for a school-house that is needed now and will be used, it is to be hoped, long after these dark days are over, will be as truly given to the country as the scores of thousands voted to our soldiers. At least, do not put us into a vise. Do not bid us, when the City prospers, wait till it prospers more; and then, when the times are hard, tell us to wait till they are easier. Do not forbid us to cross the stream at the ebb, lest we wet the soles of our feet, and then forbid us to try it at the flow, lest we be drowned in it. We know not how many years a school-house lot ought to lie fallow; but we hope that it will be found consistent with good municipal husbandry to break the ground early.

In the Report for 1860, which was drawn up by a member who retired from the Board the next year, an elaborate, able, and comprehensive view of the grading of our Schools was presented. This subject has not been lost sight of. In 1861, one of the Middle Schools in the Fourth Ward was broken up by a transfer of its classes partly to a Grammar and partly to another Middle School. A similar opportunity has occurred and been improved in the past year. The Shepard Middle School has been suppressed as an independent school, and its scholars incorporated with the Grammar School. In neither of these cases have the Committee had reason to regret the step they have taken. It is a question that deserves careful consideration, whether this process may not be extended with advantage to the entire system.

At present we have (excluding the High School) *four* grades of schools. The necessity of more than two is not apparent. Indeed, the circumstances of some neighborhoods have forced Committees to unite the two lower grades. What are called Mixed Schools are in part Primary and in part Alphabet. A comparison of these mixed schools with their elements in a separate state, has led to a doubt whether any

thing is gained by keeping up the distinction. In the language of a recent report from one of the Sub-committees: "This grade [the Alphabet] exists nowhere except in Cambridge, and is an unnecessary and useless refinement. The studies required for admission into the Middle Schools are not sufficiently numerous or diversified to require that the schools in which they are taught, should be divided into two grades, or to justify such a division. There is a strong temptation on the part of Alphabet teachers to keep children in their schools longer than is absolutely necessary, in order to present a brilliant first class on Examination day. Then, again, a scholar may not be perfectly qualified to be promoted in February; but he may become so in April, and will then be obliged to remain in the Alphabet School till the end of the term, although perfectly qualified to be in the Primary. This impediment would not exist if the division into Primary and Alphabet were broken up. It might be supposed *a priori*, that a child would be longer in passing through an Alphabet and a Primary School, than through a single school containing both these departments; and it is found that such is the case. The average time for passing through an Alphabet and a Primary School is from six months to a year longer than that for passing through a school uniting the two departments. Ought time to be wasted? Many scholars lose the advantages of the High School, because they are so old before they reach it, that they must be taken from school, and sent to a trade or to the counting-room. Ought we to delay unnecessarily their progress?"

Our attention has also been directed to the inconvenience of a want of uniformity in the internal classification of schools of the same order. While some of our Grammar Schools, for instance, are divided into four classes, others number as many as six or seven. This makes it quite difficult to compare one school with another, and, what is more, to lay out a precise and consistent course of study. In schools of the same grade, the number, denoting the rank of a class, ought to point to a definite station in the schools, and to a nearly equal advancement in study in the different schools. Not that we would screw them all down to a minimum of progress. We would not fetter the teachers; but we would be sure that such or such a class has done at least such

or such work. This subject has engaged the earnest consideration of the Board, and will not be dropped till it has been thoughtfully disposed of.

The average age of those candidates for admission to the High School, who came this year from the Grammar Schools, was a little under fifteen. This is certainly quite old enough. But an average figure of fifteen implies a higher age on the part of many. Now a girl who enters the High School at sixteen or seventeen, will probably not go more than half way. If any change can be made, it should be in favor of a lower average. But no such change will be possible till we have the new house. We have, therefore, to inquire whether a more profitable use may not be made of the time spent in the preparatory schools; — either by a different order in study, by different proportions of study, or by substituting one study for another. We are satisfied that the children in the Grammar Schools, generally speaking, are sufficiently tasked already. It is out of the question to add to the quantity of work. But is it so clear that the method or quality may not be improved?

In trying to answer this question, we have no criticisms to make on the manner in which our teachers perform their duties. Our remarks apply to the course of study, for which we, and not they, are accountable. The changes that we are now to consider may, we hope, rather help than hinder their efforts.

And first, as to Arithmetic, the little book (Eaton's Primary Arithmetic) now used in the Primary Schools, is satisfactory. But the Middle Schools, in which the children are old enough to learn much of the four great rules of arithmetic, have been till lately confined to Colburn's First Lessons. And now, so little is required in the way of written arithmetic, that the threshold is hardly crossed, before the pupil is sent up to a Grammar School. It would seem that the two years passed in a Middle School might bring any child of moderate intelligence as far as Short Division. This would give him an excellent start in the upper school. If this course should involve a postponement of a few sections of Colburn's First Lessons, its advantages, on the other hand, are these: In the first place, many children who

now leave school before they have been taught common ciphering, would be able to get what they absolutely need; — secondly, most young children are more attentive to slate work than to book work; — thirdly, much time is saved by taking up several scholars at the blackboard at once; — and fourthly, written and oral arithmetic belong side by side, and neither of them should supplant the other. Let us dwell a little on the last point. It is a mistake to suppose that written arithmetic is not also, in the same degree, mental arithmetic. To add, subtract, or multiply on a slate, is, as far as it goes, an act of memory, and a constant application of rule. To be sure, there is but little reasoning in it; so too, there is but little reasoning in the little people who do it. Among the children in our schools, are many who get no teaching at home; in whom the seeds of thought were not planted in the opening spring, and who want visible, tangible, material helps of all kinds. Of these helps, the slate is one of the best. To be sure, a watchful and judicious teacher will seize the right moment to throw the child on his own powers. By plying him from time to time with apt and searching questions that compel him, consciously or unconsciously, to take a step forward, the teacher leads him up (if we may use rather grand words) from art to science. But the child naturally begins with art. He learns to walk long before he dreams that he has any muscles. He flies his kite faultlessly, without an idea of the law that sustains it. Just as fast, and only just as fast as he is able to bear it, at the interval of a minute, a day, a year, or a score of years, as the case may be, he may be put to an explanation of what he has done. But if that process is prematurely thrust upon him, it leads to the stupidest and most wasteful of all exercises, — the mere muttering of empty formulas. There is no inevitable charm, even in Colburn's First Lessons, with all its excellences, to rouse and stimulate the thinking faculty. It is possible to get up a boy or girl for examination in that as in any other book. A recitation in that, as in any thing else, may, by careful training, be made as interesting as a concert of caged parrots. Mental arithmetic may be forced to run in grooves. It may be turned into a levelling machine which shall destroy individual spring and life. A quick-witted boy, who can jump the ditch, may be made to walk round the end of it. Nothing is

more delightful than to watch the light of intelligence darting into the eye of a boy whose mind is too quick for his own analysis. Nothing is more tedious than the monotonous tramp which compels such a boy to walk in file with the dullest scholar in the class. We are not denying the value of precise ideas or of precise language. But we do deny the value of prescribed and borrowed forms of speech, which to the child who mumbles them over, explain nothing. If the scholar is taught to explain just what he understands and no more, and if he is sometimes encouraged to give his own explanation as well as the routine one, his arithmetic will be truly mental; and, if combined with a good deal of written arithmetic, which also he may be taught to explain as soon as he is ready for it, will lay a sure foundation. With the judicious and temperate use of Colburn's First Lessons we would join the constant use of the slate. As the scholar rises in the schools, he will bear a larger proportion of the former. It need not be dropped as long as he continues to study arithmetic at all. With a good elementary book, or copious series of card questions, what we have recommended above can easily be done. Only let us have no more than is necessary of formal definitions, the excess of which is the bane of elementary teaching. The teacher is the best definer for young scholars, and a good test of his ability is the turn of his definitions, and the tact with which he brings them in. On the first stages of arithmetic there is very little need of them.

Next, we come to Grammar. It is the opinion of more than one of our teachers and committee-men, that the time spent in the study of Grammar may be shortened. If begun so early as now (the expediency of which is greatly doubted), the dead weight of definitions may be in great measure dropped for the youngest, and they be taught only to commit the forms to memory; as, for instance, the inflection and conjugation of verbs, which a child of ten or eleven is perfectly able to deal with. Such children may easily be taught to distinguish the different parts of speech. Whether the time of taking up the study be deferred or not, there can be no difficulty in making the study itself less exacting and wearisome. But no; — there is a difficulty. We want a brief and simple manual; above all things, brief; for, as a general rule, the worst grammar for beginners is like-

ly to be the longest. With a class book of very moderate dimensions, without the litter of distinctions that teach nothing, but with a large store of examples and sentences, the pupil will soon be ready for parsing his reading lessons. By giving the lower classes less of grammar, and by using with all the classes a more compendious text-book, many precious hours can be saved.

It may be also, that Common Geography can be taught in the Grammar Schools with less expenditure of time than now. The Committee have lately introduced an improved text-book; but, like a great many other improved text-books, it has, in spite of its merits, to be used with discretion. It is not a book to be begun at the beginning and struggled through to the end. A considerable part of it is wholly unsuited to young scholars. But the rest is of real value. The half is better than the whole. By losing none of the wheat, and keeping none of the chaff (we are thinking especially of beginners), some time, probably much time, may be saved. Let us explain ourselves. The book labors under an Introduction, though in the preface we are told that in Part First the elementary principles of geographical science are clearly stated in familiar language. Clearness and familiarity, two cardinal virtues of a school-book, are promised us. Accordingly, the first paragraph of the book declares that "Geography is a description of the earth. The term is derived from two Greek words, signifying 'the earth,' and 'to describe.' Geography may be divided into three departments: Mathematical, Physical, and Political Geography." The next sentence informs the child that "Mathematical Geography treats of the form, size, and motions of the earth — of its division by circles — and of the representation of its surface upon globes and maps." At page 7, it is written that "the circumference of the earth is the distance around it." 'Familiar,' perhaps, but as far from 'clear' as possible. Again, "Manufacturing is the art of adapting natural productions to the uses of man." And once more, "Our own country, so well supplied with noble lakes, rivers, and harbors, contains many great commercial cities, which exhibit the advantages of a fortunate position." The last line, if not very clear to the young learner, may help to teach him how to say a common thing in many big words.

This introduction abounds in definitions; some good and needful, others poor and needless. Many of them are no definitions to the child of ten or eleven who is forced to commit them to memory. Swelling adjectives, even when sweetened with a picture of a massy globe flanked by two groups of domestic paragons, are what no child should have to swallow at the very entrance to his book. It is a radical mistake to force this indigestible rubbish on him. He might as well take a lesson in Hottentot or Choctaw. Colorless words paint nothing to a child. That geographical definition is good which rests on the objects of his simple experience, which can at once be tested by the map, or which can be otherwise illustrated by the teacher. Those geographical definitions are bad that only add to an unknown thing an appendage of unknown words. Such definitions stand in the way of observation. In the order of nature the child sees the thing before he understands it, or rather he understands it by seeing it. Show him an island on his map, and then you may give him the formal definition. That is the natural and impressive order. The "Description of Countries" contains many sound and solid facts, which certainly we would not expunge; but children cannot profitably learn such things in the lump. Nothing evaporates so fast. For the lowest classes the map questions are the chief thing; the Introduction and Description may be worked in as the scholar is found able to bear them. Such a method is the fairest test of the book. The book-maker has a right to rely more or less on the good judgment of the teacher who is to use it. He must be judged by what a discreet teacher can do with it. In dealing with such books a very large discretion should be left to the teacher. When Examination day comes, his classes should be rated according to their real and intelligent acquaintance with the subject. Were our teachers thoroughly free from anxiety on this head, they would wish and expect to receive more credit for the true proficiency of their scholars than for their glib recital of half-understood or misunderstood phrases. No branch of study more requires the guidance of an original, ingenious, and versatile mind than geography. No branch of study is more often taught and learned, if the tree may be judged by much of its fruit (even in college years),

in a dry and dogged way. The maps are the main instrument with the young classes. Behind them there is immense room for a ready teacher to bring in apt and interesting information. The text-book now in use is amply furnished in this way ; and we are persuaded that by dropping some heavy matter and deferring some to a riper age of the children, another substantial saving of time may be effected.

We have sketched out a rude plan. But we think we have shown the possibility of reducing the work in the Grammar Schools within a briefer period. Now what shall be done with our gains ? With more room in the High School they might enable us to take in a younger class of pupils. But as it is, they clear the way for the introduction of branches of study even into the Grammar Schools, hitherto entirely out of the question. Experience must determine the choice of these. But one of the first claimants would be Physical Geography. Without it the study of geography is in danger of becoming fragmentary and loose. To make geography fruitful, it should be begun early, carried forward slowly, discharged of verbal lumber, capped with Physical Geography, and never entirely dropped, no matter how far advanced the student may consider himself. We have said, " capped with Physical Geography ;" and yet he is a poor teacher who does not lay the foundation of map study in keen and close observation of the natural features of the earth's surface. Geographical facts are easily forgotten, because, as often collected, they lack a bond of association. There are bonds, however, — the chief of which are natural science and history. If the former is taken into service, and the latter is taught with a perpetual and inexorable draught both on Natural and Political Geography, the study will be much more successfully pursued than it otherwise could be.

If this addition, or others that will really enlarge and enrich the course of study in our Grammar Schools, can be made to the present list (and we think that the little economies mentioned above will afford an opening wedge), those who do not go beyond these schools will take into the world a better outfit, and the High School will receive its new-comers at a more advanced stage of knowledge, and

be able to give them a more complete education than heretofore. And even those scholars, whose stay in the school must be short, will work to more profit. But whatever changes may be made will tend to two objects; to fit our young people in the best way for the places they are likely to fill, and to rouse and nerve them, so that they may stand and go alone when they have done with their regular teachers.

But after all, with due allowance for the material he works on, the school is made by the teacher. It bears his stamp and seal. The Committee may scheme and plan, but the schoolmaster alone can make what is really of any value in their schemes and plans take root. We know how much the best efforts of the best teachers are limited by the necessary routine of each day, and the close pressure of large and numerous classes on their time. But we are glad to see that they are able to bear up against these obstacles, and to break in some degree the level of their work. One or more of the masters are interesting themselves in the etymology of words, as throwing light on their meaning and use; another presses upon us the necessity of more definite attention to articulation. While the race after novelties will ruin any school, there is no school that will not profit by occasional novelty in the manner and details of the instruction. It may be worth while now and then to get a spark by cutting off the regular flow of the current. A quick, piercing, unexpected question will sometimes startle a boy into thinking, who would otherwise comfortably drowse over a lesson which he had (as he supposed) sufficiently learned, and had filed away in a dark pigeon-hole of his memory.

In closing this Report, we would call the attention of the municipal authorities to the present arrangements, for the care of the school-houses. Two or three years ago this was taken from the Committee and transferred to the Aldermen of the City. The Committee were thus relieved of not the most agreeable part of their labors. So far as any matter of patronage or of compensation to the persons put in charge of the buildings is concerned, it is of little consequence in what hands the power is lodged. But it is obvious, that the every-day wants of

the schools are more likely to be promptly and steadily looked after by those whose business it is to visit the schools, and who are in constant communication with the teachers, than by those to whom these things are rather out of the line of their usual official duties. In confirmation of this view, and not by way of complaint, we may venture respectfully to hint, that pressing necessities have not, in all cases, been attended to, even when urged by the joint importunity of teachers and Committee.

CHAS. THEO. RUSSELL, *Chairman, ex officio.*

HENRY W. TORREY,
U. TRACY HOWE,
W. W. WELLINGTON,
EDWARD COOKE,
MOSES CLARKE,
JOHN B. TAYLOR,
H. O. HOUGHTON,
SUMNER R. MASON,
JAMES R. MORSE,
J. A. SAWYER,

} *School Committee.*

TABULAR VIEW OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CAMBRIDGE,

JANUARY 1, 1863.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	SALARY.	NO. OF SCHOLARS, JAN. 1, 1863.
High School,	Mr. W. J. Rolfe,	$1,800	199
	" W. F. Bradbury,	1,300	
	" Ferdinand Bocher,	200	
	Miss Mary F. Peirce,	550	
	" Rutharia Bates,	500	
	" Caroline Child,	450	
	" Lucy E. Shepard,	450	
Allston Grammar,	Mr. B. W. Roberts,	1,200	239
	Miss Matilda Morse,	375	
	" Esther M. Noyes,	375	
	" E. B. Winnett,	375	
	" M. M. Damon,	375	
Harvard "	Mr. A. B. Magoun,	1,200	194
	Miss Catharine Richardson,	375	
	" H. A. Dodge,	375	
	" A. H. Wellington,	375	
Putnam "	Mr. Francis Coggswell,	1,200	122
	Miss S. M. Burnham,	375	
	" Adelaide E. Reed,	375	
Shepard "	Mr. C. M. Dinsmoor,	1,200	217
	Miss B. T. Capen,	375	
	Mrs. L. P. Works,	375	
	Miss Abby E. Worcester,	325	
Thorndike "	Mr. R. H. Fletcher,	1,200	122
	Miss R. C. Wyman,	375	
	" Anna W. Averill,	375	
Washington "	Mr. Daniel Mansfield,	1,200	178
	Miss L. A. Downing,	375	
	" F. L. D. Strong,	375	
	" E. R. Hyde,	375	
Webster "	Mr. A. C. Smith,	1,200	242
	Miss E. K. Brackett,	375	
	" M. E. Rice,	375	
	" C. L. Bancroft,	375	
	" E. C. Bubier,	375	
Allston Middle,	Miss Sarah H. Page,	375	125
	" Emeline Sparrow,	250	
Dana "	" Abby H. Hill,	375	54
Dunster "	" M. H. Clarence,	375	40
Harvard "	" C. S. Rankin,	375	82
	" H. C. Sweetser,	250	
Mason "	" P. T. Davis,	375	72
Otis "	" A. M. Merriam,	325	93
	" A. L. Lunt,	300	
Putnam "	" A. B. Josselyn,	375	94
	" Maria Spare,	225	
Thorndike "	" M. A. Martin,	375	65
Washington "	" A. M. Ireson,	375	96
	" C. P. Green,	250	

NAME OF SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	SALARY.	NO. OF SCHOLARS, JAN. 1, 1863.
Webster Middle,	Miss Jane Dallinger,	$375	98
	" A. M. Webb,	250	
Allston Primary,	Miss S. J. A. Davis,	325	111
	" M. F. Emerson,	250	
Amory "	" M. E. Wyeth,	325	81
Bridge "	" E. E. Dallinger,	325	67
City "	" E. M. Valentine,	125	34
Dana "	" L. D. Bullard,	325	98
	" Isabel L. Barry,	225	
Dunster "	" S. B. Waitt,	325	120
	" S. M. Gray,	225	
Eastern "	" L. K. Bettinson,	325	56
Harvard "	" F. A. Hyde,	325	56
Otis "	" S. D. Mitchell,	325	60
Putnam "	" A. C. Stewart,	325	70
Sargent "	" S. F. Kelley,	325	110
	" M. G. Kelley,	250	
Shepard "	" C. C. Whitaker,	300	71
Thorndike "	" E. M. Taylor,	300	74
Washington "	" M. S. Gould,	325	100
	" S. A. White,	250	
Webster "	" Ariadne Blish,	325	121
	" H. J. Maiers,	250	
Allston Alphabet,	Mrs. M. M. Jones,	325	123
	Miss E. A. Willard,	250	
Boardman "	" F. J. Harrod,	325	75
Craigie "	" H. A. Butler,	325	119
	" C. G. Kenniston,	225	
Eastern "	" F. E. Pendexter,	325	73
Mason "	" C. C. Bowen,	325	95
	" Ada Bowen,	250	
Otis "	" M. A. Coburn,	325	91
Putnam "	" L. A. Draper,	335	90
Sargent "	Mrs. A. M. Harrod,	325	112
	Miss C. M. Brown,	250	
Shepard "	" A. E. Priest,	325	120
	" E. M. Sawyer,	250	
Thorndike "	" M. H. Butler,	325	128
	" M. E. Burdakin,	250	
Washington "	" E. F. Banks,	325	114
	" M. A. Thomas,	250	
Webster "	" M. A. Tarbell,	325	150
	" M. E. Sawyer,	250	

TEACHER OF MUSIC, Mr. Nathan Lincoln, $1,000.

SUMMARY.

Number of pupils in High School,	199
" " Grammar Schools,	1,314
" " Middle "	819
" " Primary "	1,229
" " Alphabet "	1,290
	4,851

Number of pupils in High School,	199
" " Old Cambridge,	648
" " Cambridgeport,	2,305
" " East Cambridge,	1,257
" " North Cambridge,	442
	4,851

COST OF INSTRUCTION.

High School,	$5,250
Grammar Schools,	16,235
Middle "	5,225
Primary "	6,075
Alphabet "	5,875
Music,	1,000
	$39,650

Number of pupils belonging to Public Schools, January 1, 1863,	4,851
" " " " " " 1862,	4,589
Increase during the year,	262

Number of Schools, 45; Number of Teachers, 93.
Cost, per pupil, for instruction, $8.17.

GOVERNMENT

OF

THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

1863.

MAYOR.

GEORGE C. RICHARDSON.

ALDERMEN.

SAMUEL W. DUDLEY,
GEORGE H. FOLGER,
SAMUEL JAMES,
HOSEA JEWELL,
HENRY LAMSON,
EZRA PARMENTER,
JOHN P. PUTNAM,
ALBERT STEVENS,
JAMES H. THAYER,
ISRAEL TIBBETTS.

Aldermen, by Wards.

Ward 1, Aldermen Stevens and Thayer.
" 2, " Dudley and Folger.
" 3, " Parmenter and Tibbetts.
" 4, " James and Jewell.
" 5, " Lamson and Putnam.

COMMON COUNCIL.

GEORGE S. SAUNDERS, *President.*

Ward I.

FRANCIS C. FOSTER, GEORGE S. SAUNDERS,
FORDYCE M. STIMSON.

Ward II.

SUMNER ALBEE, GEORGE B. LOTHROP,
MASON DAVIS, JOSEPH NEWMARCH,
GEORGE G. RYDER.

Ward III.

NATHANIEL P. BROOKS, JAMES JELLY,
KNOWLTON S. CHAFFEE, JAMES M. PRICE,
EBENEZER FOGG, JOSEPH H. TYLER.

Ward IV.

GEORGE P. CARTER, A. C. SANBORN,
GEORGE E. RICHARDSON, JAMES M. THRESHER.

Ward V.

JOHN B. COOK, HENRY C. RAND.

Clerk.

JOSEPH G. HOLT.

CITY CLERK.

JUSTIN A. JACOBS.

CITY MESSENGER.

ROLAND LITCHFIELD, JR.

COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Finance.

The MAYOR.

ALDERMAN.
George H. Folger.

COMMON COUNCIL.
The President,
Knowlton S. Chaffee,
George P. Carter,
George G. Ryder,
Joseph H. Tyler,
Francis C. Foster.

On Public Instruction.

ALDERMEN.
Ezra Parmenter,
John P. Putnam.

COMMON COUNCIL.
The President,
Sumner Albee,
Francis C. Foster,
James M. Thresher.

On Ordinances.

ALDERMEN.
George H. Folger,
Ezra Parmenter.

COMMON COUNCIL.
Joseph H. Tyler,
George E. Richardson,
Sumner Albee.

On Accounts.

ALDERMEN.
Hosea Jewell,
Albert Stevens.

COMMON COUNCIL.
Joseph Newmarch,
Geo. E. Richardson,
Henry C. Rand.

On Public Property.

ALDERMEN.
Albert Stevens,
Samuel W. Dudley.

COMMON COUNCIL.
Ebenezer Fogg,
George B. Lothrop,
Fordyce M. Stimson.

On the Almshouse.

ALDERMEN.
Hosea Jewell,
John P. Putnam,

COMMON COUNCIL.
John B. Cook,
Knowlton S. Chaffee,
James M. Thresher.

On Roads and Bridges.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Israel Tibbetts,	A. C. Sanborn,
James H. Thayer.	Fordyce M. Stimson,
	James M. Price.

On Reservoirs and Drains.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Samuel James,	Mason Davis,
Henry Lamson.	James Jelly,
	A. C. Sanborn.

On Fuel.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Samuel W. Dudley,	Knowlton S. Chaffee,
James H. Thayer.	George G. Ryder,
	Nathaniel P. Brooks.

On Lamps.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Henry Lamson,	James Jelly,
Israel Tibbetts.	Henry C. Rand,
	Joseph Newmarch.

On Watering Streets.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
James H. Thayer,	Fordyce M. Stimson,
John P. Putnam.	Ebenezer Fogg,
	Mason Davis.

On Printing.

ALDERMAN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
John P. Putnam.	George P. Carter,
	James M. Price.

On the Fire Department.

The MAYOR.	COMMON COUNCIL.
	The President,
ALDERMAN.	George B. Lothrop,
Hosea Jewell.	John B. Cook,
	Nathaniel P. Brooks.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

On Police.

The Mayor, John P. Putnam,
Albert Stevens, Israel Tibbetts.

On the Fire Department.

The Mayor, Ezra Parmenter,
Hosea Jewell, George H. Folger.

On Roads and Bridges.

Israel Tibbetts, Samuel James,
James H. Thayer.

On Reservoirs and Drains.

Samuel James, Samuel W. Dudley,
Henry Lamson.

On Licenses.

James H. Thayer, Hosea Jewell,
Ezra Parmenter.

On Health.

Henry Lamson, Albert Stevens,
Israel Tibbetts.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections and Returns.

Mason Davis, Henry C. Rand,
James Jelly.

On Bills in the Second Reading.

Sumner Albee, James M. Price,
George G. Ryder.

On Enrolled Ordinances.

George P. Carter, Francis C. Foster,
George E. Richardson.

ASSESSORS.

Artemas Z. Brown,
William Frost,
A. J. Green.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Charles W. Homer, A. P. Griffing,
Rufus Lamson, George W. Livermore,
James H. Cutter.

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

S. P. Heywood.

TREASURER.

Joseph Whitney.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

Joseph Whitney.

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

James H. Fuller, J. M. Tyler,
Samuel S. Green, Benjamin J. Hoyt,
J. Henry Patch, I. P. Estes,
Francis H. White.

FENCE-VIEWERS.

John Dudley, Abiel Goss,
A. S. Waitt.

FIELD-DRIVERS.

Andrew Sproul, Benj. F. Bridden,
Timothy Ames, A. A. Hildreth,
Noah M. Cofran, J. W. Bettinson.

POUND-KEEPERS.

William Barnes, Joseph H. Rice.

FISH OFFICERS.

Thomas D. Cook, Jacob Hanscom,
Andrew Sproul.

HAY WEIGHERS.

Samuel S. Green, Ivory P. Estes,
Joseph A. Holmes, Francis H. White,
William C. Brooks, Joseph Burridge, Jr.,

COAL WEIGHERS.

James F. Jefferds, Samuel S. Green,
Joseph Burridge, Jr., John Henry Patch,
John M. Tyler.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

George P. Backus.

SURVEYORS OF MECHANICS' WORK.

William S. Barbour, William A. Mason.

AUCTIONEERS.

John L. Porter, William V. Thompson,
William A. Munroe.

INSPECTOR OF CHARCOAL BASKETS.

George P. Backus.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Hon. George C. Richardson, Mayor, *ex officio, Chairman.*

WARD I.

Francis J. Child, U. Tracy Howe.

WARD II.

Edward Cooke, W. W. Wellington.

WARD III.

Hiram K. Pervear, John B. Taylor.

WARD IV.

H. O. Houghton, Sumner R. Mason.

WARD V.

James R. Morse, Jabez A. Sawyer.

SECRETARY.

W. W. Wellington.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The Mayor, *ex officio, Chairman.*

William Caldwell, Lewis B. Guyer,
D. U. Chamberlin, William Hunnewell,
George T. Gale, Joseph H. Rice.

CLERK.

D. U. Chamberlin.

WARDEN OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Jacob Hanscom.

PHYSICIAN OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Moses Clarke, M. D.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

GEORGE B. EATON.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

First Assistant, Orrin G. Jones,
Second " Leander Greely,
Third " Samuel M. Frye,
Fourth " John G. Hopkins.

CLERK OF THE BOARD.

Samuel M. Frye.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY.

COMMISSIONERS.

The Mayor, *ex officio.*

John C. Farnham,
Abraham Edwards,
Silas B. Buck,
William Fillebrown,
John S. Pollard,
John P. Putnam.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Henry H. Eames.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF BURIAL GROUNDS.

Ward I.	Ward II.
Allen B. Parsons.	John Pear.

UNDERTAKERS.

Horace Handford,
Benj. F. Wyeth,
Roland Litchfield, Jr.,
Hiram Welch,
William Casey,
Benjamin J. Hoyt,
Amos P. Rollins,
Allen B. Parsons,
John Pear.

POLICE COURT.

STANDING JUSTICE.

John S. Ladd.

SPECIAL JUSTICES.

George W. Livermore, Henry W. Muzzey.

CLERK, *pro tempore.*

James B. Stacy.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

Joseph Sanderson.

PRINCIPAL CONSTABLES.

DISTRICT I.

Joseph Sanderson.

DISTRICT II.

William Twist.

DISTRICT III.

John L. Boynton.

CONSTABLES.

Joseph Sanderson,
William Twist,
John L. Boynton,
Hiram Welch,
John C. Burdakin,
Stephen Sanborn,
Charles J. Adams,
James C. Nute,
John Bryant,
George L. Newton,
James B. Stacy.

POLICEMEN.

DISTRICT I.

Timothy Ames,
Thomas D. Cook,
Noah M. Cofran,
James S. Milliken,
Andrew Sproul.

DISTRICT II.

Benjamin F. Bridden,
Abel A. Hildreth,
Stephen Sanborn,
Daniel Sherman,
Charles L. Russell.

DISTRICT III.

James W. Bettinson,
Henry Kinsley,
Henry S. Pike.

FIRE POLICE.

Allen B. Parsons,
George Pike,
Moses Ricker,
Henry A. Hills.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

Joseph Sanderson,
William Twist,
Abel A. Hildreth,
John L. Boynton,
Stephen Sanborn,
Thomas D. Cook.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

The same persons who compose the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

George W. Fifield.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DRAINS.

George W. Fifield.

SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS.

Roland Litchfield, Jr.

TRUSTEES OF THE DANA LIBRARY.

The Mayor, *ex officio, Chairman.*

ALDERMAN.

George H. Folger.

COMMON COUNCIL.

George P. Carter.

CITIZENS AT LARGE.

George Livermore,
W. W. Wellington,
Anson Hooker.

LIBRARIAN.

Miss C. F. Orne.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE BRIDGE FUND.

The Mayor, *ex officio, Chairman.*

The City Treasurer, *ex officio,* The Auditor of Accounts, *ex officio.*

ALDERMAN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
J. P. Putnam.	Knowlton S. Chaffee.

TRUSTEES OF THE DOWSE INSTITUTE.

The Mayor, and President of the Common Council, *ex officio.*

Charles Deane, John C. Dodge,
W. W. Wellington.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT.

Knowlton S. Chaffee, Charles F. Choate,
P. Francis Wells.

WARD OFFICERS.

Ward I.

WARDEN.
Chas. H. Saunders.

CLERK.
William B. Bartlett.

INSPECTORS.
William Caldwell,
William T. Richardson,
John H. Bradbury.

Ward II.

WARDEN.
William R. Hurlbut.

CLERK.
William W. Burrage.

INSPECTORS.
Moses E. Cushman,
George E. Ryder,
James Cox.

Ward III.

WARDEN.
Knowlton S. Chaffee.

CLERK.
Andrew Fogg.

INSPECTORS.
Ozias Clark,
Luther L. Parker,
James M. Price.

Ward IV.

WARDEN.
Geo. B. Eaton.

CLERK.
J. Otis Wetherbee.

INSPECTORS.
Thomas M. Davis,
Joseph L. Porter,
Joseph Whittemore.

Ward V.

WARDEN.
Edward Mulliken.

CLERK.
Francis H. White.

INSPECTORS.
John Holman,
Waterman Coleman,
Daniel O'Connell, 2d.

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